

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter



A Corner of Concrete Tanks and Frame of Truck Receiving Shed of Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.'s Elevator at Saginaw, Tex., After Dust Explosion. See Page 13.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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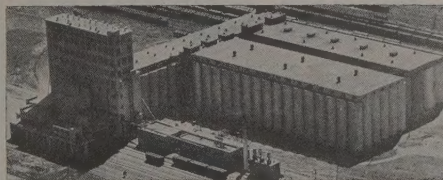
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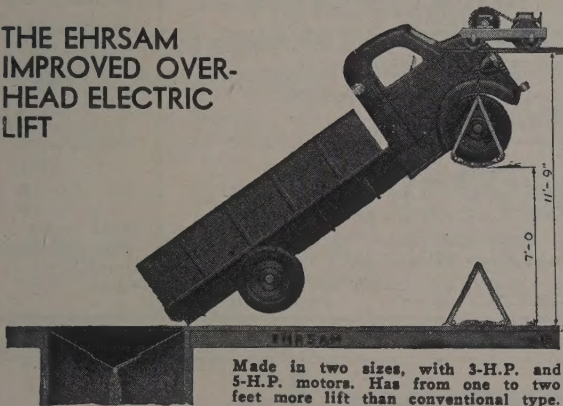
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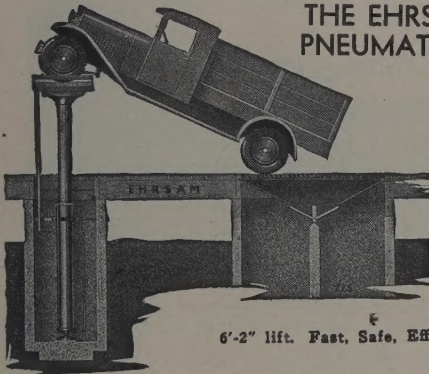
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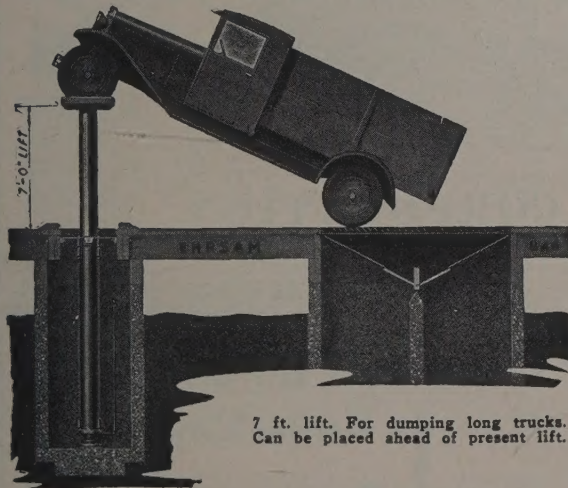
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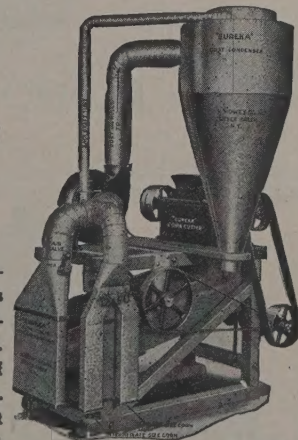
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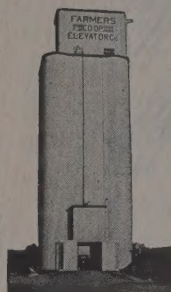


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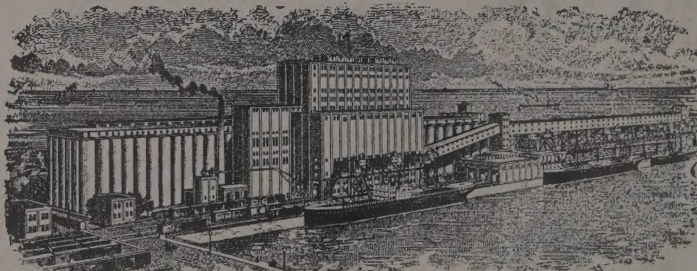
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Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—Superintendent of feed mill and grain elevator. Give reference and experience. Humboldt Elevator Mills, Humboldt, Kan.

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WANTED MANAGER for country grain business about 225,000 bus. annually; small coal and feed business. About 55 mi. from Chicago Address 91N6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Millwright experienced in installation of elevator machinery. Three months work. Highest wages. 75 miles south of Chicago. Address 91N34, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED capable manager Farmers Co-operative grain elevator. Good territory. Good plant. Modern home furnished. Must be experienced in co-operative marketing. The Ambia Grain Company, Ambia, Ind.

SUPERVISORY HELP WANTED
EXPERIENCED AND APPRENTICE SUPERVISORY POSITIONS OPEN WITH OLD MILLING COMPANY.

Millers, Bolters, Feed Grinders, Roll Tenders, Checkers, Packers, Foremen, Ass't Superintendent,

also
Grain Elevator men, Ass't Superintendent and Weighmasters.

Excellent opportunity. Central States. Address 91N27, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED

DRAFT EXEMPT, married man with over twenty years' export and interior experience as Chief Grain Inspector and Federal Supervisor available for manager inspection department, grain buyer, elevator superintendent or similar position. Address 91N28, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150 hp. F-M oil engine and 18,000 gallon tank. R. G. Stanhope, 60 East 42nd St., New York City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—55 hp. Buckeye semi-Diesel oil engine, with full equipment. \$750.00. J. W. Laper, Fairwater, Wis.

Experience of Other Dealers

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order that I may profit by the experience of other dealers in grain and feed, please send me the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals*. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year's subscription.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New and used feed mill machinery. H. H. Hussey, Albert Lea, Minn.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two bushel automatic scale; one No. 4 Monitor warehouse cleaner. Ben Levy Grain Company, Ossian, Ind.

FOR SALE—One two pair high Northways corn and feed mill No. 747, in good condition. P. O. Box 1048, Sioux City, Ia.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 48 inch and one 24 inch Cleland oat huller; both in very good condition. P. H. Gust Elevators, Fergus Falls, Minn.

FOR SALE—One horizontal Eureka wheat scourer, complete with 15 hp. drive less motor. Like new. Farmers Elevator Co., Arthur, N. D.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Standard motor drive, ball bearing attrition feed grinder 24". In good shape. Owner, poor health, no longer use for same. C. E. Hart, R. D. 1, Box 44, Portland, Mich.

FOR SALE—5,000 steel split pulleys. Also wood split pulleys. Shafting and bearings. For all practical purposes good as new. Low price. One Draver wing type feeder, 300 bus. maximum capacity. Hartz Engineering Co., 29 S. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—One stand elevators, adjustable cast iron boot, 78 ft. good 12" 4 ply belt, 6x11 Salem cups, complete elevator \$150. One almost good as new 7-C Monitor small grain cleaner, capacity, medium screens, 1,000 bu. per hr., complete \$150. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

FOR SALE—1800'—20" 6 ply used elevator belt. 1000'—36" 4 ply rubber coated conveyor belt. 1600 used Buffalo 18" grain buckets. No. 16 Sprout-Waldron Monarch burr mill. Two revolving hexagon screen, 26"x'. G. A. Unverzagt & Sons, 136 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

FOR SALE—Ten hp. 900 rpm. G.E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys; Gruender 16" hammer mill. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

FOR SALE

9x30 Allis, corrugated for corn.
9x24 Allis, corrugated for corn.
2 Great Western 4 section sifters.
12 sieves per section.
Number of aspirators.
10 and 25 h.p. motors.
F. W. Mann, P. O. Box 67, E. St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—No. 4 Monarch cob crusher; 40 bu. Foster wheat washer; No. 10 Foster cyclone grain cleaner; 60 bu. cracked corn separator; 13" Unique grinder connected to 5 hp. 3600 motor. Drop gear bran packer; ton platform scales; Triumph sheller; No. 4½ Western Sheller; 100 bu. hopper scale; 150 lb. sifter and mixer; gyro sifter 30" wide. H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.

FOR SALE—One size 6, 10-section Plansifter good condition. One 1-bu. Richardson automatic scales; one B&L friction clutch bran packer; three dbl. stands 9x18 N&M rolls; two dbl. stands 7x24 N&M rolls; one No. 0 Buckley; one McFeeley middlings mill; four reels; two B&L purifiers; one Draver chemical feeder, and lots of other machines. Will buy good machines or trade them. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—100 to 300 pound automatic sacking scale, either floor-portable or overhead-stationary type. Boss Air Blast car loader. Large capacity grain cleaner equipped with screen-cleaning mechanism. 50 to 65 foot sectional, metal elevator leg. Electric overhead lift (truck dump). W. E. Dempsey, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.

BELTING FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Belting 55 ft. nearly new 14 in. 5 ply rubber elevator belt \$45.00. 34 ft. good 6 ply, 12" rubber belt \$20.00. 24½ ft. good 4 ply high speed transmission belt \$15.00. 31 ft. 5 ply good 10 in. rubber belt \$15.00. F. J. Wood & Sons, London, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED green snap bean seed and Proco. Missouri Soybean Co., Caruthersville, Mo.

WHEAT AND OATS STRAW Wanted—C. W. Barnes, 5333 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Cottonseed meal, brewer's grain and millfeed. Shipman Co-operative Elevator Co., Shipman, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 ton 50 ft. platform scale, registering type beam. Paul Seiler, Halstead, Kansas.

USED GUARANTEED scales and crushers, no priority needed. Also new motor truck scales, vibrating screens and crushers. Immediate delivery. Bonded Scale Co., Dept. GFJ, Columbus 7, Ohio.

SCALES—"Buffalo" platform (maple) 7'x9', 12,000 lbs. cap.; "Reeves" variable speed transmission; pulleys (wood and metal); shafting, hangers, etc. Bean polisher, fine condition, reasonably priced. Wm. N. Isbell, Trustee, P.O. Box 162, Lansing, Mich.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—3, 4, 5, or 6 bushel Richardson automatic grain scale. Give full details and price. Box 204, Kansas City, 10, Mo.

WANT TO BUY good used Torsion balance seed testing scale. Please describe fully. F. Mueller & Sons Company, Calamus, Iowa.

SCALES WANTED—One Fairbanks scale 9x18ft. platform, 12 ton beam. Bowles Grain Co., Barnard, Mo.

SCALES WANTED—One 30 ton, any make, 36 to 40 ft. platform truck scale. Bowles Grain Co., Barnard, Mo.

SCALES WANTED—One air or electric lift heavy enough to handle trucks. Stirrup type preferred. Bowles Grain Co., Barnard, Mo.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 177 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

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These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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STATOR DIPPED, BAKED, ASSEMBLED AND TESTED DELIVERED TO

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MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR . . . PHONE
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALER'S JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO (4), ILL., JULY 14, 1943

THE GOVERNMENT in requisitioning the entire stock of corn in many central market elevators has forced the suspension of some food processing plants although the confiscatory order was designed to keep the processing plants in operation.

THE DESTRUCTIVE activities of the green bug and Hessian fly in the wheat fields of the southwest, the increased damage to the corn of Indiana and Illinois and the destructive work of scab in the wheat fields of Ohio is bound to make the grain growers of every section vigilant searchers for grain infesting pests.

FARMERS WHO HAVE benefit payments due them or in prospect for the 1943-1944 crops will be delighted to learn that the CCC is distributing 3,000,000 lbs of crimson clover seed to the Maryland farmers through the county committees and will accept payment therefor in the cancellation of benefit payments.

SEED BUYERS will be cheered by the Purdue University report that the percentage of seed misbranded in Indiana is the lowest in 21 years. Most seedsmen are taking greater care to label their seeds correctly.

WITH a shift in the human dietary from animal to cereal products to utilize the products of the fields more efficiently the grain handler will become a more important figure. If the war continues much longer many of us will have to eat bread instead of meat.

TIME WAS WHEN the gas engine was a large contributor to the fire hazard of country elevators, but now that the electric motor has crowded the gas engine out of the elevator, it is also taking its place as a prolific producer of dangerous sparks and is in urgent need of frequent inspection and thorough cleaning.

RECEIVING out of condition grain into the elevator presents a greater hazard when cars are not available for prompt shipment out of the house. Whether due to weather or other causes beyond the farmer's control the misfortune is properly that of the grower, and if handled at all should be at owner's risk.

BEFORE adopting regulations governing the price to be paid for corn by truckers the O.P.A. should have considered the impossibility of policing their activities. Far from being disgusted at the price ceilings some of the bolder truckers are delighted to have a law to beat, just as were their predecessor bootleggers of alcohol in prohibition days.

WHEAT SHIPPERS OF THE SOUTHWEST have been much irritated recently by their inability to obtain box cars for loading grain for central markets. The cause of the box car scarcity has been the twelfth hour decision of the CCC to ship their large stock of old grain to eastern storehouses, thus tying up much of the surplus shipping facilities for a month.

THE NEW South Carolina law requiring the enrichment of corn meal and grits after July 1 has been suspended, for the good and sufficient reason that no chemist has perfected methods of adding enrichment to corn meal and grits. It is seldom that hasty and ill-advised legislation has been so promptly shown up. The Commissioner of Agriculture has suspended the law.

GOVERNMENT subsidies to a producer, processor, manufacturer or to any other person engaged in handling agricultural commodities is no longer in favor with either branch of Congress. The next thing we know Congress may outlaw incentive payments and acreage allotments. Producers of experience have always resented attempted domination of their work by strangers to it.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES CONTINUE TO MEET with disfavor in all farm organizations although some lawmakers seem to think such a compromise would help to secure votes for their pet legislation.

EXPLOSIONS OF AIR COMPRESSOR TANKS are so frequent elevator operators must soon establish a rigid rule for a weekly inspection of all such tanks. The damage to property and injury to elevator operators make it all important that the exhaust valves of these tanks be kept in perfect working order, in order that the tanks and the elevator operators may be saved from these disastrous explosions.

GRAIN AND FEED DEALERS have been holding well attended meetings at many different points in the land recently to congratulate one another with their complete satisfaction over the successful enforcement of the orders establishing ceiling prices for grain and feed. While the tension at some of these after dark conferences has been somewhat alarming no explosions have been reported.

SAD TO RELATE five farmers of Southeastern Missouri living near Pascola and Bragg City have been restrained by Federal Judge Moore of St. Louis from selling corn at prices in excess of OPA figures. These farmers produced their grain and should have the right to sell it to the highest bidder, but the OPA objects. Some day the price fixers will catch up with the over-bidding truckers of the country and then the jails will be crowded.

ELEVATOR WORKERS who carry their heavy pocket books every time they trim a fresh load of grain for shipment should take the precaution to sew the opening of the pocket in which they carry their purses firmly, in order that it may not be shipped to Mexico or St. Paul, as was done recently. In each of these cases the grain trimmer was most fortunate because honest men in the grain business found the purses and returned them intact to the delighted owners.

JUNE, BEAUTIFUL JUNE, was surely a hot one for the fire insurance companies. Eleven of the 39 fires were credited to overheated bearings; 8 lightning; one was started by a thoughtless smoker dropping a cigarette in a waste paper basket. Was that thoughtful or considerate? Sparks from a cob burner, a locomotive and from overheated machinery caused four more fires. One was traceable directly to a short circuit. Ohio and Kansas led the parade with five fires each. With ordinary precautions on the part of property owners, at least, one half of the 39 fires reported in this number could have been prevented, because the causes were common and well known to all property owners.

PERSISTENT effort by grain dealers and millers working thru crop improvement associations over the years are bringing results.

DESIGNATION of County A.A.A. Committeemen as buyers of wheat for the account of the C.C.C. is trusting too much to the business ability of the average committeeman. If the buyer overgrades the wheat put into the tin bins, who stands the loss?

THE FEED GRINDER can start a crop improvement campaign all his own by grinding all weed seeds and screenings mixed in farmers' feed. Weed seeds will sprout and produce a new crop in many cases reducing the farmer's yield and the quantity of grain he has to market.

ADJOURNMENT of Congress to Sept. 14 leaves it up to the administration to correct its own blunder in setting the corn ceiling too far below the hog support price. The doctrinaires who would "hold the line" against inflation, are against raising the price of corn; and the politicians are against lowering the price of hogs. They should act at once.

INSURANCE is properly the province of private enterprise, which must charge premiums sufficient to cover all losses and the cost of administration. Hail and fire insurance is available and private concerns declare they can make it pay with adequate coverage. The government lost \$30,085,630 in four years on wheat crop insurance against all hazards and now quits.

Buying at Grower's Crib

Before the advent of the motor truck and the concrete highway the grain elevator at the country railroad station was the focus of price competition. The grower could look no farther than the nearest railroad station; and terminal market buyers made their bids, as they still do, to the country elevator.

Now in some cases the grower lets his corn lie in the crib on the arm waiting for a buyer to come along. The buyer may be a roving trucker or the operator of the local grain elevator, the farmer does not care. He is interested only in getting the highest price, while saving himself the labor of hauling and shell-ing.

To the extent that this condition prevails it means a shift in the impingement of price competition, from the elevator to the farm. It simmers down to the point where the trade goes to the agency that can handle it at the lowest cost per bushel. The poorly equipped elevator starved by too small a volume of grain must give way to the large and well equipped house whose large volume handled makes it possible to earn a profit on the small margin.

Crisis in the Grain Market

The U. S. Senate in voting to raise the ceiling price of corn to \$1.40 per bushel did not help one iota to clarify the corn situation. The ceiling price of \$1.02 was advanced to \$1.07 some time ago without relieving the market or the processors and the corn trade is today more demoralized than ever. Corn processing plants of all kinds are bewildered, some have closed down because of their inability to get the needed supplies of corn to keep them going. Delegates of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n and the National Grain Trade Council, meeting in Chicago the first of this week wired the new War Food Administrator appealing for quick action to encourage the marketing of corn by farmers.

The proposed handling of corn by the CCC and its storage in the cribs of the ever-normal granary would put the Government into the grain business on a large scale, notwithstanding such a move would disclose strong socialistic tendencies. At present operators of grain elevators cannot comply with the OPA regulations and at the same time compete with the truckers who pay over the ceiling for corn and ignore any other regulations the bureaucrats in Washington see fit to order.

So long as corn growers can get \$1.50 for corn fed to hogs they cannot be expected to sell at \$1.07 in the open market.

It has been estimated that the farmers are still holding 800 million bus. of corn, but, as processors are unable to purchase supplies sufficient to keep their plants running, feeders will experience difficulty in getting needed supplies.

The grain trade of the country is well supplied with modern mechanical facilities for handling all grain economically and efficiently yet the bungling bureaucrats persist in handicapping all private marketing agencies with impractical regulations that prevent the marketing of corn. The demoralization of long established corn marketing facilities through the ill-advised regulations is helping no one, yet is handicapping the growers, the handlers and the processors at every step of the way from the producer to the consumer. The trade is so confused and confounded no one knows what to do. If the alphabetical regulators had started out with a firm determination to wreck the corn marketing machinery of America they could not have made a better job of it. Lending money on corn as heretofore, and encouraging growers to speculate by holding their crops for advances in market prices will not help any one. The Government's attempt to justify its grain trade activities by shouting "Inflation!" may relieve the consciences of the socialists in charge of installing the Government in the grain business, but we must expect that any buying or sell-

ing of grain by the Government would lead to the same confusion that now exists in the corn markets.

The feeders of livestock of all classes in all sections of the country are deeply distressed by their inability to buy feed for their animals, and the animals themselves are crying out in despair for more food, yet the bunglers do nothing, notwithstanding they have brought about a demoralization in the feed trade that surpasses all precedent.

Something must be done quickly to lure the farmers' corn into the public markets, or the feeders of the land will be thwarted in their most commendable effort to comply with the demand of the Dept. of Agriculture that the supply of meat be greatly increased. The council of men long schooled in the marketing of foodstuffs must be consulted and respected or the food crisis of the coming winter will bring about riots of uncontrollable proportions.

Free Market Best for Farmers

The oats market today is an excellent example of the benefits to growers of government letting the grain markets alone, to function freely in adjusting supply and demand thru the medium of price changes.

Other leading grains have direct or indirect ceilings and floors, while oats have no control by the government. What is the result?

As the result of private enterprise buying oats their price at the farm now is above parity, which is what the farm bloc has been demanding for the other grains.

We have yet to hear complaints by consumers of oats that they are costing too much. Those who have the price are getting all the oats they need. The same can not be said of the would-be buyers of corn.

Ten Points for You

They cost so little. They are *worth* so much!

1. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
2. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.
3. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.
4. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.
5. You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.
6. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.
7. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.
8. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.
9. You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.
10. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

Land O'Lakes News.

Reducing Dust Explosion Hazard

The destruction of large grain storage warehouses by powerful explosions of grain dust as illustrated on outside front cover continue with alarming frequency. Continued study by engineering experts long experienced in the planning and construction of grain elevators, combined with the disclosures of unexpected handicaps developed in salvaging operations, brings to the fore what appear to be most practical suggestions for the arrangement and construction of fire resistant grain storehouses that should help to reduce the grain dust explosion hazard, and the losses caused by dust explosions.

While fire generally follows an explosion of grain dust, in some cases fire has preceded the explosion. Altho reinforced concrete elevators do help to reduce the number of fires, the use of any combustible material in the construction of concrete elevators increases the fire hazard of the entire plant, and also increases the dust explosions hazard.

Wherever fine dust of grain is suspended in the air and exposed to a spark or a flame, an explosion is most certain to occur. The burning of the wood portion of any plant causes the falling of grain and the stirring up of dust and naturally this promotes conditions favorable to an explosion. Some contractors insist on covering all bins so that dust will not arise from the bin when it is being filled with grain. The reduction in weight due to this distribution of dust is not sufficient to cause an elevator operator to hesitate.

Some elevator operators have objected to the closing of the top of the bins because it reduces the storage capacity of each bin, yet there is no doubt that his reduction of the dust in the grain together with the average percentage of moisture will help to prevent heating.

The building of bin bottoms high enough above the ground to admit of a well ventilated, well lighted basement for the conveyor belts not only facilitates keeping the conveyor belt tunnel clean and free of rubbish but greatly facilitates the removal of grain from bins after the fire and expedites the grains removal, thereby checking the loss due to both fire and water.

Salvaging of grain from deep tunnels has always been greatly handicapped by gas arising from fermenting grain so it is most difficult task for men to work long moving the tunnel's contents without being overcome or affected with vomiting and nose bleed. This helps to slow down all salvaging operations and increases the deterioration of all wet and burning grain. It is most difficult to remove burning grain from any bin and, of course, the longer the fire continues the greater the loss of grain and delay also increases the loss due to use and occupancy.

Emergencies disclosed by different fires in large grain storehouses have convinced elevator engineers that rapid handling facilities for placing grain into storage as well as dependable facilities for its quick removal from the fire wrecked ruins are equally important.

Wherever grain handling and storage plants are scattered over a wide area legs at different points are most helpful for the quick removal of burning grain and generally will expedite the salvaging of the elevator's contents to more than offset the original cost of the extra installation of fast handling facilities.

True, many dusty, dirty houses have long continued to operate without a destructive dust explosion, but there is no doubt in the minds of experienced elevator engineers, that each of such plants have had many narrow escapes from complete destruction by dust explosions.

The drier the climate and the drier the crop being handled the greater the danger there is of a disastrous explosion.

Many elevator owners have taken unusual precautions to keep down the dust and collect it at every turnover, and remove it so as to minimize the explosion hazard. Avoiding ledges upon which dust can accumulate and installing

dust collectors at every point where grain is turned over has greatly reduced the dust in many elevators and thereby effected a marked reduction in the explosion hazard. While grain dust is not yet completely under control, marked progress has been made along these lines in recent years and progressive grain elevator owners are doing everything in their power to minimize this hazard to their plants.

Wild hay shipments from Newport, Neb., during 1942 amounted to 2,000 carloads, most of it going to stockyards in Omaha and Kansas City where it is used for bedding.—P. J. P.

For storing corn previous to making a moisture determination cellophane bags have been found a satisfactory substitute for metal cans, by the Iowa Experiment Station.

Theodore Sander Jr., pres. of American Maize-Products Co., said that, while his plant at Roby, Ind., had been promised 675,000 bus. of corn and hoped to resume operations the morning of July 7, that would mean at best a three weeks' run.

Prosecutions for Violating Corn Ceiling

On the charge of selling corn $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a bushel above the ceiling price the O.P.A. was given judgment for \$295.35 against W. C. Walker, doing business as the W. C. Walker Grain Co., at Ogden, Ia. In May 15 and in June 23 violations occurred, between May 14 and June 5. The difference in the price was \$196.92 and the U. S. district court allowed one and one-half times the overcharge.

By consent of defendants Meade McWilliams of Pawnee and Mt. Pulaski Farmers Grain & Elevator Co. the U. S. district court gave judgment July 6 respectively for \$1,466.37 and \$857 and costs for selling corn above the ceiling price. Carter Jenkins, district O.P.A. director at Springfield, Ill., where the suit was brought, said the action was the first step to crush illegal practice in corn sales in central Illinois.



Ray C. Ayers, Slaton, Tex., New President Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Employer Liable for Death of Employee

Weeping Water, Neb.—Judgment against Steckley's Hybrid Seed Corn Co. for \$6,950.80 for the death of a farmer was given by the Supreme Court of Nebraska on the ground that the farmer was not a "guest" but an employee riding in the automobile to gather samples of seed corn to take to the state fair. Steckley owned the Chevrolet coupe driven by their dealer, Dallas Van Auker, when it collided with another car at a cross road.

Proof of Weight Delivered

Three trucks hauled corn from 4 cribs on a farm several miles to the elevator of Bert Pooley at Bristow, Ia., and to cars of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Pooley arranged to deliver 5,554 bus. to the C.C.C. and to purchase the remainder at 53c per bushel.

In sealing the cribs the year before allowances were made with expectation that at least 500 bus. would be left over. The corn was shelled at the farm, weighed on Pooley's scales. The farmer remained at the farm and counted 29 loads, but next day called at the elevator and was told 27 loads had been received. One driver, Voights, hauled 8 loads, according to the farmer and 6 loads by the Pooley ticket books. Pooley admitted the ticket book was not correct, but error was due to crediting a load hauled by Voights to another trucker.

Because of a break in the machinery Pooley placed 8 loads in the elevator to be later removed to the C.C.C. bins. The farmer alleged that the elevator removed only enough corn from the elevator to the C.C.C. bins and cars to make up the 5,554 bus. due the C.C.C., retaining an amount equal to the 2 Voights loads, in addition to 139 bushels.

The Supreme Court of Iowa on Mar. 16, 1943, held there was substantial evidence to warrant the finding of the jury and affirmed the district court decision in favor of the farmer. —Weichers et al. v. Bert Pooley Elevator, et al. 8 N. W. Rep. (2d) 422.

Soybean Production in Missouri by counties each of the years 1940, '41 and '42 is shown on a large map issued by W. E. Bolton, industrial commissioner of the Rock Island lines.

U. S. Warehouse Act Supercedes State Law

Prior to 1935 the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Dallas, S. D., was licensed under the state act. In that year it was granted a license under the U. S. Warehouse Act.

The State Public Utilities Commission after hearing found that not having a state license the Ass'n was violating the state law, and ordered it to desist from operating as a grain warehouseman.

The Ass'n appealed to the Circuit Court of Gregory County, which reversed the Commission, and the reversal was sustained by the Supreme Court of South Dakota Mar. 18, 1943.

Altho the Supreme Court held that the storage of wheat by a farmers' co-operative was not a part of interstate commerce, even tho the wheat was thereafter shipped to terminal markets in other states, it also held that a local activity not regarded as commerce may still be reached by power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce if it exerts a substantial economic effect on interstate commerce, irrespective of whether effect is direct or indirect.

The congressional power of regulating commerce dominates where it exists, there is no room for assertion of state power in hostility thereto, and conflicting state legislation must fall, the court asserted. "We are not unmindful of the fact that the state has been at great pains and expense to build up an efficient system of elevator regulation."—8 N. W. Rep. (2d) 557.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Support for Flaxseed Price?

Grain & Feed Journals: Last year the Government had an agreement whereby the makers of linseed oil would support the flax market at the loan price of \$2.40 Minneapolis.

Is there an agreement this year for the makers of linseed oil to support the flaxseed market at the new loan price of \$2.85 Minneapolis?—James W. Lang, Arco, Minn.

Ans.: As yet there is no processing contract on 1943 crops. The administration is waiting for Congressional action.

If there are any processing price support contracts on any oil seed such as soybeans there will be one on flaxseed.

Argentina's Corn Surplus

Grain & Feed Journals: I understand that the Argentine Republic has a large stock of surplus corn carried over from recent crops. What is Argentine's average crop of corn, its average corn exports and its present stocks? How much of Argentine's corn has been used as fuel?

Would a temporary suspension of the U.S.A. duty on corn imports encourage the importation of Argentine corn, relieve the farmer's feed scarcity and keep the wet corn processing, the corn grinding mills and the alcohol plants running to capacity?—Alvin Market.

Ans.: The Argentine minister of agriculture has reported that stocks of corn will be practically exhausted by the end of the current year. The present crop has been cut to 60 per cent, with yields running from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre.

The minister reports that in 1944 157,473,000 bus. corn will be needed for fuel.

Argentine annual production of corn fluctuates greatly from 174,000,000 bus. in 1937 to 411,000,000 bus. in 1940. The minister states that with a medium sized crop of 216,525,000 bus. all can be consumed at home. Argentine exports of corn dropped from 358,212,000 bus. in 1937 to 104,176,000 in 1938.

After temporarily suspending the duty on corn there would still remain the obstacle of excessively high freight rates; and the amount of corn imported would depend on the allocation of ships to the Argentine export corn trade.

Priority for Intercommunicating System?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our plant has three separate buildings and it is rather difficult to contact the employees to issue instructions, orders and to obtain reports, unless we send some one out of the office, which also takes time off from his or her work to obtain such information.

We have tried to purchase an intercommunication system for our elevator; and the question is just what priority do feed-mixing grain elevators have to have to obtain such equipment.

Back in April the Priorities Division of the Food Distribution Administration denied us a preference rating.—Delaware Farmers Exchange Co., Radnor, O.

Ans.: Since Apr. 1 grain elevators automatically are entitled to extend an AA-1 rating without having to apply to Washington. The supplier can fill the order on receipt of the following certification:

"Preference rating AA-1-MRO. The undersigned certifies subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in section 35 (a) of the United States Criminal Code, that the items covered by this order are required for essential maintenance, repair or operating supplies; that this order is rated and placed in compliance with CMP Regulation No. 5, and that the delivery requested will not result in a violation of the quantity restrictions contained in paragraph (f) of said regulation."

The restriction under this rating is that no more can be bought this year than last year in the way of minor capital equipment and operating supplies. It can be used up to \$500.

Read the article, "Getting Construction Materials," on page 520 of the Journal for June 23. Also "AA-1 Priority Valuable, but Limited," on page 366 of May 12 number.

Construction Materials Now Under C.M.P.

All materials for construction and machinery and equipment used in construction were brought under the controlled materials plan, July 6, the W.P.B. announced. Under the new regulation persons engaged in construction must apply to W.P.B. for allotments of material as well as for authorization to begin projects as heretofore.

Construction was defined in the regulation to include reconstruction, restoration, or remodeling of any structure or any extension of any project. Preference ratings will be assigned to construction, W.P.B. said, at the time allotments of controlled materials are made.

Exemption from Illinois Sales Tax

The Butler Mfg. Co., organized under the laws of Missouri and having its principal place of business at Kansas City, in July and September, 1939, contracted to furnish 1,630-bu. and 2,169-bu. bins to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and thereupon qualified to do business in Illinois as a foreign corporation.

An unused factory building at Galesburg was leased and a large force of men put to work. The last shipment was made on Oct. 20, 1939, and no further business was transacted at this plant.

On these sales of grain bins the Illinois Department of Finance levied a tax of \$42,250.41 and added penalties of \$10,564.84. The tax was confirmed after hearing under Section 8 of the Retailers Occupation Tax Act; but the Butler Company obtained a writ of certiorari from the circuit court of Knox County, which found that the return of the Department did not warrant the assessment. The Department appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois which on May 20, 1943, decided in favor of the company.

The point involved was whether the sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation was a sale at retail to an ultimate user. To determine this it was necessary to go into the arrangement made by the C.C.C. with the County Committee. The C.C.C. contract with the County Committee provided that "Commodity agrees to apply in payment for said granaries charges for corn in storage at the rate of seven-twelfths of a cent per bushel per month or part thereof." It also provided that the County Committee could complete the purchase by paying the difference between the purchase price and accrued storage charges. The members of the County Committee were not federal officials, the court held; and the County Ass'n's held a legal entity with existence separate from any other agency functioning under the Sec'y of Agriculture or the C.C.C. The State Department contended the contract was ineffectual to transfer title to the bins, but the court held it was an instrument sufficient to pass title. Consequently, the sale to the C.C.C. was not a sale at retail for use or consumption, but was for resale and not subject to the Illinois Retail Occupation Tax.—49 N.E. Rep. (2) 31.

Grain Door Ceiling

Effective June 16 the O.P.A. in Amendment Nos. 138 and 163 to supplementary regulation No. 14 sets maximum prices for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 grades of the "general manager" type of grain door, on the basis of f.o.b. mill.

The price is \$1.15 each for No. 4 grade doors 7 ft. by 20 in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. when made of hemlock or other northern soft woods or hardwoods; \$1.23 when made of ponderosa pine, fir or other western soft wood, or southern pine, cypress, basswood, or other eastern or southern soft woods or hardwoods.

Harley E. Miller, President of the Indiana Ass'n

Harley E. Miller who is now president of the very successful Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, is an active promoter of all civic interests and a real community leader. He has been in the grain and feed business a quarter of a century and is now proprietor and general manager of the Miller Grain Co., a Rotarian, and a 32nd Degree Mason. He makes his headquarters in Miller's Drive-in Store. In fact, he was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of his own brand of feeds, and long since adopted the grocery chain supermarket idea in the merchandising of feeds by constructing a modern, tile store room 78x96 ft. on the State Highway near the business center of Greencastle, where he has a complete line of feeds, seeds, flour, paints and general hardware, with a large parking space for his customers' convenience. Naturally his modern merchandising center has been a most attractive magnet for farm trade. He also operates a grain elevator at Roachdale, and a feed grinding plant in Greencastle, Ind.

Mr. Miller has long been an active member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, and served on various committees, Board of Managers, and as Vice-President. Among his other activities he serves as County Chairman of the Indiana Retail Hardware Ass'n, and President of the Putnam County Credit Ass'n. With such an active part in promoting the common interests of the community it is easy to understand why his merchandising policies have won the confidence and good will of the people.



Harley E. Miller, Greencastle, Ind., President, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

	Option	June 23	June 24	June 25	June 26	June 28	June 29	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 6	July 7	July 8	July 9	July 10	July 12	July 13
	High- Low																	
Chicago	152 131 7%	141 7%	142	144 1%	145 1%	145 1%	145 1%	146 3%	148 3%	147 5%	146 7%	148 7%	148 5%	148 4%	146	146 1%	145 7%	146 8%
Winnipeg*	150 96	101 1%	100 1%	102	101	102 1%	102 1%	102 3%	103 3%	103 3%	105 4%	105 5%	107 5%	107 1%	109	108 7%	109 8%	109 8%
Minneapolis	144	131 1%	135 1%	135 1%	136 1%	137 1%	138 1%	138 1%	139 1%	140 1%	139 1%	140 1%	141 1%	140 1%	138 1%	139 1%	138 1%	138 1%
Kansas City	142 1%	134 1%	134 1%	134 1%	136 1%	137 1%	138	137 1%	140 1%	141 1%	140 1%	139 1%	141 1%	141 1%	141 1%	139 1%	139 1%	139 1%
Duluth durum	144 1%	135 1%	136 1%	136 1%	138	139	139 1%	140 1%	141 1%	142 1%	142	140 5%	142 5%	142 5%	139 3%	140 4%	140 4%	141 1%
Milwaukee	151 1%	138 1%	142	142	144 1%	145 1%	145 1%	146 1%	146 1%	148 1%	147 1%	146 1%	148 1%	148 1%	145 1%	146 1%	146	.....
Wheat																		
Chicago	72	52 7%	64 1%	64 1%	67	66 7%	67 1%	66 5%	67 5%	68	67 3%	67 3%	70 1%	70	68 7%	69 3%	70 3%	70 5%
Minneapolis	67 5%	54 5%	59 1%	59 5%	62 5%	62 1%	62 1%	61 7%	63 1%	63 1%	63	66 3%	65 7%	66	64 1%	64 1%	65 4%	65 7%
Milwaukee	71 5%	54 5%	64 1%	64 1%	67	66 7%	67 1%	66 5%	67 5%	68	67 3%	67 3%	70 1%	70 3%	69	69 1%	70 3%	70 5%
Oats																		
Chicago	114	78 5%	97 1%	97	99 1%	100 1%	101 7%	100 3%	103 3%	104	104 3%	105 1%	110 5%	110	111	108	110 1%	110 5%
Minneapolis	107 1%	77 3%	92 1%	92 1%	94 1%	95	96 3%	96 1%	98	99	99 3%	99 5%	104 3%	103 7%	104	101 7%	103 1%	104 3%
Winnipeg*	103 3%	70 1%	88 3%	87 1%	90 1%	90 3%	92 1%	91 1%	94 1%	....	94 1%	95 3%	100 1%	100	102 3%	100 1%	101 1%	100 7%
Rye																		
Chicago	104	88 3%	89 1%	89 1%	92 1%	93 1%	95 1%	95	98 1%	98	98 3%	98	103	101	101 1%	101	102	103 1%
Minneapolis	104	88 3%	89 1%	89 1%	92 1%	93 1%	95 1%	95	98 1%	98	98 3%	98	103	101	101 1%	101	102	103 1%
Barley																		
Chicago	104	88 3%	89 1%	89 1%	92 1%	93 1%	95 1%	95	98 1%	98	98 3%	98	103	101	101 1%	101	102	103 1%

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Higher Price Would Loosen Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: We think if the "powers that be" would quit monkeying with the price of corn and turn it loose, enough corn would come out to run until new crop. They would loosen up enough corn to hold the price about 15c to 25c higher than at present. —Loda Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Chas. Gingrich, mgr., Loda, Ill.

The Unpopular Subsidies

Grain & Feed Journals: Subsidies are now advocated as the cure-all. The grower does not want subsidies and hand-outs, with all the restrictions and controls that go with them. The use of subsidies in lieu of fair and equitable prices at a time when national income is at record levels is highly inflationary, and makes it possible for the consumer to buy a product below the fair price it should command. We cannot afford to dissipate our resources to subsidize consumers who are able to pay fair prices out of their incomes, and pass along to future generations costs which this generation should pay; after all, subsidies are paid with taxes. This "noble experiment" first started when prices were low; then subsidy payments were made to decrease production, next a subsidy to increase production, and now subsidy payments to keep the price down. —Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

The Corn Crisis

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: The planned scarcity is fast becoming a reality. The substitution of fantastic regulations for the natural law of supply and demand has virtually brought the corn industry to the brink of a crisis such as was never experienced before. At such a critical time it is only fair to ask why this situation cannot be faced with candor, courage and integrity, and handled with intelligence and competence. It is vital to the war effort that there be no interruptions in operations of the corn industry.

Calling of 1942 corn loans will not bring out any more corn than calling the loans of previous years. To be sure, loans will be redeemed but the corn will stay in the cribs. It stands to reason that as long as corn prices are fixed so far below other grains and feeds, corn will remain on the farms, or move through trucking channels where supply and demand prices prevail. —Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Dealers Sore on Handling Beans for Nothing

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Had a meeting in our office here last night with 34 neighboring dealers. They seemed to be uninterested in buying wheat and oats this year, said they had so much other business, feed business, and everything else they were not going to truck grain for nothing this year and were not going to handle soybeans at anything like the price they did last year, would just let them alone, they had plenty of business anyhow.

While there was no action taken, dealers expressed themselves that regardless of what the government allowed them, when they got a carload of soybeans they wouldn't buy another bushel until they got definite shipping instructions for that carload and it was moving out of

town. They are not going to be caught like they were last year, house full of soybeans, couldn't do anything else, had to stand the grade, shrink, etc. Don't believe dealers in this part of Indiana will agree to handle soybeans for 6c and definite shipping instructions must come when they get a carload or they won't buy any more. —Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

Warning (Fumigants)

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been advised by the Regional Office of the Commodity Credit Corp. that some fumigants being used apparently have a kerosene base and the odor of the fumigant does not leave the grain even after exposure to the air for several days. State and Federal Grain Inspectors grade wheat containing this odor as "Sample grade" account objectionable foreign odor.

In checking with local grain inspectors, we find that the use of such fumigants is not new. However, special attention should be given to the use of fumigants and sprays by elevator operators at this time. Warmer weather increases the danger of grain infestation, and operators must be careful in selecting fumigants in order to avoid those which might cause discounts in their shipments.

It is found that the use of some bin sprays causes lingering odors which permeate the grain that is later placed in the bins. Complete and thorough aeration of bins will help to correct this danger. —Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Crude Soybean Oil Available for Glycerine

Several million pounds of crude soybean oil, use of which has been restricted to edible products for several months, will go into the production of glycerine during July and August, the War Food Administration reports.

The W.F.A. is making the oil available to fat splitters and soap manufacturers to relieve a short supply of tallow and grease.

The oil may be obtained during July and August in tank car quantities, but must be used in accordance with the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 33, which establishes the standards of glycerine recovery.

1943 Wheat Loan Rate Increased

The War Food Administration has announced an increase of 1 cent a bu. in the national average of wheat loan rates on the 1943 crop. The new rate at \$1.23 a bu. average at the farm compares with \$1.22 a bu. announced on June 9. Reason for the higher rate is the increase of 1 cent a bu. in wheat parity prices since the 1943 loan program was announced last month.

W.F.A. also has announced the Commodity Credit Corporation will buy wheat from farmers at the 1943 loan rate, where producers are unable to ship to their normal markets, where local storage is not available, and where the Corporation owns bins in which the purchased wheat may be stored. Corporation purchases would be limited to so-called "eligible" wheat produced by "eligible" farmers. Eligibility applies to farmers co-operating in the agricultural conservation program.

Grain Handlers Under Wage Hour Law

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage & Hour Division, clarifies the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act to grain handlers who are only occasionally engaged in unloading cars. He says:

The Fair Labor Standards Act, commonly known as the wage and hour law, applies generally to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in producing goods for interstate commerce.

Employees who check, handle, unload or unpack materials received directly from outside the state must be deemed to be engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act, notwithstanding the fact that the goods are to be processed wholly for intrastate consumption. Moreover, where an employee is so engaged for only a portion of a work week, he is entitled to the benefits of the act for the entire work week.

Employees of a grain mill operator who are engaged in interstate commerce in any work week, under the foregoing principles, are entitled to a minimum hourly wage of 40c prescribed by the enclosed wage order for the Grain Products Industry, effective March 1, 1943, and in addition are entitled to time and one half their regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 in the week.

Coming Conventions

July 19. Georgia Seedsmen Ass'n, Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

At the Lewiston Convention of the Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right: President Sol Reiman, Odessa, Wash.; R. D. Lytle, of Transportation Conservation Com'te; Howard Peterson of Wage and Hour Division, and Sec'y Don Gemberling, Spokane, Wash.—Photo by Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.

Stream-Lining Our Safety Campaign

By OSCAR OLSEN, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Your committee feels that the present accident trend is alarming. Figures presented for the use of this meeting, clearly indicate that we are riding with the tide and that we are faced with abnormal increases in our accident rates. During the contest period just closed we had large increases both in the frequency and severity rates.

OBJECTIVES of your safety committee: Your chairman's report indicates that the safety committee just attained all its objectives for the year 1942, except the one big objective—the reduction in accidents. In order to attain this chief objective in 1943, we will have to work harder than ever.

PERSONNEL of safety committee: It is suggested that the safety committee to be appointed at this meeting, be larger, and that full representation be given by all chapters. It may also be desirable to include one or two representatives from the larger insurance companies, covering your plants; and in the states and provinces having compulsory insurance plans, you may wish to include an inspector or two from these bodies. We need men on this committee who will take an active part in our safety work, and they must be men who are in close touch with developments in safety fields.

OUR EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN is largely over, and now we must put this training into practical use. This augmented safety committee should have at least one meeting a year, and at that meeting, plans should be developed whereby the chapter safety work will be featured and as much practical work as possible done for the plants in each chapter area.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES that could be sponsored by the chapters, might well include: Assignment of SOGES safety speakers for industrial safety meetings sponsored by the community, or community organizations; speakers at plant meetings, and representatives to sit in with plant safety committee; help to organize safety committees in plants not now having them. Inspection tours by a committee of superintendents. Last but not least, a sub-committee of each chapter to promote interest in the SOGES safety contest.

THE SAFETY CONTEST is of great value, but entering a safety contest is merely the initial step in a safety campaign. It is the continuous efforts put forth, from day to day, that really count. With an augmented safety committee, well organized to do the work within our industry, we should soon be able to report better safety records than similar industries; some of whom are consistently turning in much better records than we have been making.

RECORDS OF OTHER GROUPS: For instance the 11 cereal manufacturing plants reporting to the National Safety Council in 1941 had a frequency rate of 6.16 and a severity rate of 1.31. 9 corn products plants had a frequency rate of 13.18 and a severity rate of 1.44; 60 milling plants had a frequency rate of 16.61 and a severity rate of 1.91. 29 grain elevators reported their record to the NSC (mostly our group) and their record was a frequency rate of 20.56 and a severity rate of 6.35. The comparison for 1942, when the figures are available, will probably show up our record as being still worse in proportion, as we had heavy increases in our accident ration for 1942.

AS OTHERS SEE US: The following comment appeared in the pamphlet, "Accident Rates in the Food Industry" for 1941: "Dairy products, grain elevators, and sugar refineries had the worst records in the industry in 1941."

The injury rates of these branches of the industry were about two and three times the averages for steel mills.

BEST SAFETY RECORDS reported by the National Safety Council, include the following: Man hours: Cereal manufacturing: Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich., 1,159,776; milling: General Mills, Inc., Eastern Div., Buffalo, 1,101,622. We have a long way to go before we can claim such records for our group.

"I AM TOO BUSY" is the stock reason given us for not taking an active part in the accident prevention work. If we all felt and acted that way, accidents would surely increase at an even more alarming rate. It is when we are busy at the plants that accidents occur. Accident costs will be staggering if we do not do something about it. Don't say that you are too busy to do more safety work, such as doing your part to spread the educational work from the J.I.T. course. This has now been put out by the National Safety Council on film slides and records and will be used by us during the coming year, if enough superintendents decide that they will take the time to put on this course.

OUR CHIEF OBJECTIVE remains, the reduction in our accident toll. The foregoing are just a few thoughts to help bring home to you the seriousness of the situation and a few thoughts on how you can help promote safety in your society, in your chapter and in your plant. The rest is up to you.

Report of Safety Committee

By OSCAR W. OLSEN, Chairman, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

During the past year, the objectives of your safety committee, have been to:

1. Increase the number of entries in the SOGES safety contest.
2. Induce the individual superintendents to take a more active part in the contest.
3. Distribute suitable safety material to the superintendents entered in the contest.
4. Prepare quarterly bulletins showing the current standing of the contestants together with seasonable safety material.
5. To prepare and distribute a safety manual to cover the hazards peculiar to our industry.
6. To reduce the number of accidents.

I am pleased to say that many of these objectives have been attained during the past year; and your committee will continue to labor to attain the other objectives, one of which seems rather far away at the present time. I refer to our supreme effort to reduce the number of accidents. This year we have been faced with an increase in our frequency and severity rates. However, the superintendents have shown more interest than ever in accident prevention and if this continues, it is bound to bring results.

The following are the figures for the contests we have conducted during the last five years, ending with February:

	Man hours worked	Lost time accidents	Fre- quency rate	Severity rate
1943.....	3,460,483	83	23.98	5.01
1942.....	2,493,925	44	17.64	2.75
1941.....	1,493,040	16	10.71	0.21
1940.....	1,056,277	23	21.78	0.73
1939.....	1,198,100	18	15.01	0.49

It is a lost time accident if a man is injured so severely that he is unable to work for his next scheduled shift. The frequency rate represents the number of lost time accidents per 1,000,000 man hours worked. The severity rate is the number of lost time days per 1,000 man hours worked.

The record of the plants entered in our contests, over a period of years, compares very well with the national average reported by the National Safety Council, but we fear that the average for our industry as a whole is not as good as it should be. Therefore, we urge greater safety efforts, and participation by all superintendents in the 1943 safety contest, which will cover the calendar year of 1943.

In the contest ending Feb. 28, 1942, we had 28 entries, and had 46 in the contest that just closed, for the 12 months, ending Feb. 28, 1943. In the new contest, now under way, we already have fifty.

As you know, the group was divided into 5 classes in the contest that closed Feb. 28, 1943. The classes were determined by the number of man hours worked; and the winners have been announced in Contest News, which you have already received. I want to call your special attention to the fact that the N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., of Fort William, Ont., had the largest number of man hours without a lost time accident, 88,933, from March 1, 1942, to Feb. 28, 1943. That is a very good record indeed.

We gave a grand award last year to the Superior Elevator Co., Ltd., of Port Arthur, Ont., for the best record for the 1st five contests, during which they worked 152,499 man hours without a lost time accident; and we will probably do the same four years from now. If we go through with this plan Percy Poulton has made a wonderful start in lining up his gang as a grand prize winner. In the 5th contest, we had 11 plants without an accident. In the 6th contest, just ended, we had 14.

The awards for the 6th contest will be made at chapter meetings; and I hope there is a good turn-out at the meetings where the awards are made. I would suggest that the officers, foremen and safety committee of the winning plants be present at the award meetings, as well as the superintendents. It takes extra effort to win safety honors during these troubled times and we should especially recognize the boys who labored all year to make such wonderful records.

With your help we have attained the objective to increase the number of entries in the contest, and we have almost reached last year's record in the 1943 contest. However, let's not stop now. Let us get all the entries we possibly can. Added interest multiplies rapidly with increasing entries, and so does the value of our accumulated records, which now begin to give us an accurate cross section of our industry and some day may be a big help in holding compensation insurance rates in line.

As already stated, the elevator superintendents have shown an increased interest in the contest, and I hope that when a serious or unusual accident occurs, you will give us all the facts; description of the accident, the cause, and steps taken to prevent a recurrence. This will be valuable information for all the other plants, as they can take steps to prevent a similar accident in their properties.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN: We have distributed all the suitable safety material we could find; with a varied selection of safety posters, which I hope you are using to good advantage. We will also send other material of various kinds. For instance, the National Safety Council has just gotten out film slides and records, which comprise a course for the key men of the



Oscar W. Olsen, Supt., Peavey-Duluth Terminal, Duluth, Minn.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon farmers are faced this year for the first time with the job of harvesting 50,000 acres of dry edible peas.—F. K. H.

Marion, Ind., July 9.—Wheat being cut; light acreage, will be light yield. Corn is late but on good soil will be O. K., on poor soil will hardly make it. Oats not cut, look very good.—Thomas Milling Co.

Des Moines, Ia., July 8.—More than half of Iowa's corn crop is knee high or better and all that has reached that stage "will escape frost this fall." Charles D. Reed, federal meteorologist, reported.

Plano, Tex., June 19.—Small grain will harvest very few oats and barley account of weather conditions. Wheat test 55 to 60 lbs., yield about 15 bus. to acre. Corn prospects look good at present.—Hughston Grain Co.

Ponca City, Okla., June 21.—Wheat in this section good quality but only fair yield. Section may average 14 bus. Practically no barley because of green bug damage. Pretty fair oat crop.—Ponca City Milling Co., D. J. Donahoe, Jr., gen'l mgr.

Conway, Ark.—About 16,000 acres will be planted to rice in Craighead County, Ark., this year, as compared to 12,252 acres in 1942. Rice millers report the acreage in the district south of Jonesboro has been planted. In most areas pumps are being used day and night.—J. H. G.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The first 1,000 cars of new crop wheat arriving on the market had an average weight of 61.8, ranging from 58.7 to 64.2, and the average protein was 12.97%, ranging from 11.20 to 15.55%. Harvest conditions have been ideal and the quality of the crop thus far is the best in years.

Loda, Ill., June 30.—Corn looking pretty good generally; stand rather thin, one and two instead of two and three in hill. Oats looks good except for drowned out spots. Corn borer active; some sweet corn acreage being plowed up east of us, as many as 25 worms being found in one hill.—Charles Gingrich, mgr., Loda Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

Hennessey, Okla., July 2.—Harvest is over here and was the poorest crop ever raised here old timers tell us. In 1940 we handled more wheat in one day than we have handled so far of the 1943 crop, which gives you an idea of our crop here this year. This town usually handles close to a million bushels.—Farmers Ele. & Co-Op. Ass'n by F. E. Grim, Mgr.

Albers, Ill., July 1.—Winter wheat fair to some fields good and some fields very poor due to freezing and thawing. Most of corn had to be replanted; some farmers are still planting in bottom land; about 50% acreage is planted to hybrids. Not many soybeans out due to prolonged wet weather; some fields were replanted and drowned out again, other fields fair stand but getting very grassy and weedy.—William Netemeyer.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—The warm weather of the past week forced the crop along very rapidly, and they are now talking of harvesting spring wheat by the first of August where early seeding was done. Our reports are still quite uniformly good, with the exception of central Montana where a lack of moisture is seriously injuring the wheat, especially the spring wheat on dry land.—Electric Steel Elevator Div., Russell-Miller Mfg. Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 7.—Winter wheat in the north ranges from fairly good to good and in the south poor to good. Harvest is under way or beginning in the south-central, with considerable in the shock in the extreme south; some has been combined with quality fair to good and yield variable. Oats are mostly fairly good to good; there has been some harvesting in the south, mostly with binder; practically all is headed and some turning color in the extreme north. Soybeans range from fairly good to very good; in areas considerable is not yet up or is just coming up, and scattered fields are still being planted.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Evansville, Ind.—The wheat harvest in southwestern Indiana has been under way for the past week or ten days. C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist Purdue University, reports, after visiting harvest operations in Knox, Gibson and Vanderburg counties, yields were slightly better than had been anticipated. In Gibson county Herman Barrett had harvested a 30-acre field of certified Rudy that was yielding 30 bus. to the acre.—W. B. C.

Caruthersville, Mo., July 9.—I visited yesterday the flood region in question. Water from the Mississippi has just receded after seven continuous weeks of overflow. Thousands of acres of excellent wheat, corn, alfalfa, potatoes and other crops were lost of course. All are making every effort to use what time is left to the best advantage. Corn and soybeans, both for hay and grain, will start going in next week.—Lyman Reed, Missouri Soybean Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 1.—On the basis of reported yields on July 1, the 1943 Oklahoma wheat crop is now estimated at 32,044,000 bushels compared with 37,145,000 bushels estimated on June 1, 57,370,000 in 1942, and 47,441,000 the 10-year (1932-41) average. The indicated yield is 9.5 bushels, a decline of 2 bushels per acre below that indicated by the June 1 report. The indicated production of corn is 32,742,000 bus. compared with 35,631,000 bus. in 1942 and 29,501,000 the average. The indicated production of oats is 21,996,000 bus., compared with 23,940,000 in 1942 and 26,838,000 the average. The 1943 barley production is now indicated at 4,750,000 bus.—U. S. Dept. of Agr., Oklahoma Division.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 8.—Prospects in the Northwest spring wheat states are at present very promising, with the exception of the Red River Valley and lowlands which are backward due to excessive moisture. Corn, oats, barley and soybeans are developing satisfactorily in the central states, but reports from states to the east indicate some further deterioration in the soft winter wheat crop. Some deterioration is indicated in the eastern soft winter wheat states. Blight, scab, hot weather and some rust are all reported from scattered areas, particularly in Indiana and Ohio. Spring and durum wheat prospects in the Northwest are generally good to excellent. Close to 50 per cent of the crop was knee-high by the 4th of July, and with moisture ample in most sections, good growing weather with deferred frosts this fall can still produce a good crop of corn. Barley prospects in the main growing areas in the Northwest are at present very promising.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Winchester, Ind., July 10.—This week has certainly been a wonderful one for corn, making of hay, everything that goes with the farm at this time of the year. Preceding two weeks were rather dry, while it was wonderful for cultivation of corn, finishing up soybean sowing, etc., it began to get a little dry and we needed rain. We had it this week and between showery farmers have been making hay and cultivating corn. We are having a nice rain just now, by Monday everybody will be back in the fields. Don't see how on an average corn could be any better than it is in eastern, central Indiana, which never fails on a corn crop. Corn is green, never saw anything like it, while it varies in height, great bulk of the corn today is waist high and green as anything can be. Oats have some weeds in them. Soybeans have some milk weeds and dock in them but nothing like they had last year, some fields were almost taken by milkweed and jimson weed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., F. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., July 10.—The cool days were favorable for the oat crop which is ripening rapidly and generally the indications are for good quality and average yields. Some of the earlier oats are already in the shock, but winnowing will be the method used by many as threshing machines are no longer available and labor is scarce. Growers will arrange for binning the oats for feed and also save the straw which they can use to good advantage. Only a very small percentage of the oat crop will ever see a box car. Even though the corn acreage was not planted until early June, the growing conditions have been favorable and the crop is responding readily to periodic rains and warm sunshine. Cultivation of the crop is progressing nicely, most fields are clean and plants generally are showing strong, healthy color, stands are good. Considerable corn acreage has been laid by or is being laid by. All we need is continued favorable growing conditions to produce a crop of corn.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Melrose, N. M.—Only scattered showers to date; very dry. Wheat harvest on yield 5 to 20 bus., quality No. 1 to date. Beans being planted now; goal of 15,000 acres set. Very little grain sorghums planted; that which is, is up, lacks moisture to make a stand. Some sections have had no rain; will take grain left for local needs.—Tennison Warehouse.

Topeka, Kan., July 9.—A Kansas winter wheat crop of 150,597,000 bus. or 6,655,000 bus. above the June 1 estimate is in prospect according to the July 1 crop report issued cooperatively today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In the northeast about 200,000 acres were flooded and resulted in heavy loss of corn, winter wheat, alfalfa. Cutting of alfalfa, cultivating corn, harvesting small grains and other field work were delayed in the eastern counties by rains. The southwest continues dry and grain yields are curtailed in that area. Wheat harvest is nearing completion in southern counties and is well advanced elsewhere. Corn has made excellent growth but heavy rains washed fields and extensive replanting has been necessary. Oats yields are turning out above early season expectations but barley yields are generally poor. Hay meadows and pastures made good growth during the month.

Dodge City, Kan., June 30.—While rains are still occurring in the eastern part of the state, the big wheat area of Kansas has had favorable weather for ripening and harvesting of wheat and other small grains. Harvest is progressing over nearly all of the southern half of Kansas and is starting in some of the more northern counties. Yields are varying widely according to location and condition of the crop, but generally, we believe, they are up to, if not slightly above, earlier expectations, and the quality is excellent; the finest quality crop we have seen in years, most of it grading dark hard No. 1 with protein from 12.50% to 15%, only a small per cent grading below No. 2. Early arrivals generally have been extremely dry, very few cars carrying as much as 13% moisture with many of them running only 9% and 10%. A heavy per cent of the receipts is being stored with the intention of producers taking loans. The portion being offered for sale is finding a ready market from millers and merchandisers.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report as of July 1:

Crop—	Yield per acre Indicated		Total production (in thousands) Indicated	
	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1943
Corn, all bu.	1942	1943	1942	1943
Wheat, all bu.	35.5	28.7	3,175,154	2,706,562
Winter, bu.	19.8	15.9	981,327	790,823
All Spring, bu.	19.7	15.3	703,253	519,190
Durum, bu.	20.2	17.0	278,074	271,633
Other Spring	21.2	16.0	44,660	32,549
Oats, bu.	20.0	17.1	233,414	239,084
Barley, bu.	35.9	32.7	1,358,730	1,242,255
Rye, bu.	25.4	23.4	426,150	353,982
Flaxseed, bu.	14.9	11.7	57,341	33,562
Rice, bu.	9.2	9.1	40,660	53,008
Hay, tame, ton.	44.9	47.3	66,363	71,838
Hay, wild, ton.	1.53	1.46	92,245	88,483
*Hay, clover and timothy, ton.	1.04	.91	13,053	11,804
Hay, alfalfa, ton.	1.45	1.42	28,276	28,239
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag	2.31	2.16	36,547	32,635
100-lb. bag	+995	+866	19,608	22,021

*Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
†Pounds.

Stocks of Grain on Farms July 1 (Bus., 000 Omitted)		
Corn	1942	1943
Oats	761,363	812,692
Wheat (old crop)	192,398	236,444
	163,700	190,034

U. S. Flax Crop Conditions

Minneapolis, Minn., July 10.—The weather for the past week has been cool with a few scattered showers throughout the Northwest. The stand of flax in most sections is heavy. Particularly favorable reports come from Montana where the flax crop is usually a very problematic affair. There is some report of leaf rust, but not enough to create much damage. Owing to the plentiful rainfall for the past six weeks, many weeds fields are reported. The samples of flax that we have seen have been exceptionally fine. In the Government report only North Dakota shows an unfavorable yield of 4.5 bushels to the acre. Flooded areas in the Red River Valley are a contributing factor to this low average yield.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Grandfield, Okla.—The first car of 1943 flax was bought by Anderson & Eversole, local buyers, and shipped. The car contained 1156 bus. and the market price here was \$2.50 per bushel.

Toledo, O., July 12.—First new wheat of the season arrived in this market today and consisted of two cars grading as follows: One car No. 3 Red Winter (Tough) 57.2% pounds, 14.4% moisture, 1.2% damage. One car No. 4 Red Winter (Tough) 54.7% pounds, 15.0% moisture, 1.3% damage. The cars originated in the south central part of the state.—A. E. Schultz, sec'y Board of Trade.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—The domestic wheat supply for the 1943-44 year is indicated at about 1,320 million bushels compared with 1,613 million bushels in 1942-43. The June 1 condition of the 1943 crop indicates a probable outturn of 731 million bushels, and available data as to the utilization and supply of old wheat point to a carry-over July 1, 1943, of about 590 million bushels.—U. S. D. A.

Lansing, Mich., June 25.—The June 1, 1943, survey of bean stocks indicated that there were only about 756,000 bags (100 pounds each) of beans on Michigan farms and about 395,000 bags in commercial storage. A year earlier there were 1,298,000 bags on farms and 412,000 bags in commercial storage. Total Michigan stocks, 1,151,000 bags, were about one-third less than the 1,710,000 bags a year earlier.—Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service.

Washington, D. C., July 1.—Stocks of rye at the beginning of the 1943-44 year are expected to total about 41 million bushels, which is 10 million bushels larger than a year earlier. With a crop indicated at 34 million bushels, the total supply of rye for the 1942-43 marketing year, without allowance for imports, would amount to about 75 million bushels. This would be the second largest rye supply since 1922, when a crop of 101 million bushels was harvested. The supply last year totaled 88 million bushels (highest since 1922).—U. S. D. A.

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight June 30 totaled 400,651,857 bus., a decrease of 2,263,840 bus. compared with total a week earlier. Wheat, in bushels, in Canadian positions July 2 as compared with June 30, shown in parentheses, were 384,745,947 (387,496,714); in United States positions, 20,808,350 (13,155,143). The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending June 30 and since Aug. 1, the latter shown in parentheses: Wheat, 4,656,914 (241,264,881); Oats, 3,179,604 (107,219,169); barley, 2,416,645 (76,315,221); rye, 180,536 (8,387,958); flaxseed, 47,700 (11,252,601).

The Rye Situation

Stocks of rye at the beginning of the 1943-44 year are expected to total about 41 million bushels, which is 10 million larger than a year earlier. With a crop indicated at 34 million bushels, the total supply of rye for the 1942-43 marketing year, without allowance for imports, would amount to about 75 million bushels. This would be the second largest rye supply since 1922, when a crop of 101 million bushels was harvested. The supply last year totaled 88 million bushels (highest since 1922), and in the 8-year (1934-41) average 57 million bushels.

Apparent disappearance of rye in 1942-43 was 47 million bushels and the 8-year average 41 million bushels. In 1942-43 the disappearance was divided approximately as follows, in million bushels: Food 10, feed 27, seed 8, and distilled spirits 2. With the feed-grain supply in prospect short relative to livestock numbers, it is expected that rye disappearance will be much larger than in 1942-43.

While total rye supplies are large, actually the new crop in prospect, estimated at 34 million bushels, is small, being 41 per cent below the very large crop of 57 million bushels in

1942 and 12 per cent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 38.6 million bushels, which includes 3 years of very low rye production, 1933, 1934, and 1936.—U.S.D.A.

First New Wheat in Chicago

The first shipment, 5 cars, of new crop wheat of the season, was received by James E. Bennett & Co. July 6. The wheat originated in Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Indiana. Two cars graded, 2 red winter, testing 58.8 to 59.3; 12.70 to 13.80 moisture, and sold at \$1.66½, a premium of 18c over July. One car graded tough 2 mixed, test weight 59; 14.30 moisture; classified as 60% red winter and 40% hard winter. This car sold at \$1.62½, a premium of 14c over July. The other two cars graded 2 mixed wheat, 70% to 80% red winter, testing 58.6; 12.30 moisture.—Kenneth B. Pierce.

WFA Wheat, Flour Export Programs Discontinued

Because remaining domestic wheat stocks are needed for food and for livestock feed in this country, wheat and wheat flour export programs, operated by the Department of Agriculture since 1938, will not be renewed for the current fiscal year, the War Food Administration has announced.

Under these programs payments have been made to exporters to enable them to buy wheat at current domestic prices and to sell wheat and wheat flour in foreign markets in competition with other exporting countries. For the year ending June 30, sales of wheat for export totaled 9,985,254 bus., and sales of flour amounted to 2,165,087 barrels, equivalent to 9,959,400 bus. of wheat. Most of the wheat and flour has been or will be shipped to Caribbean countries.

Wheat flour sold for export before June 30, should be exported by December 31, 1943, while claims for payment on flour actually exported should be filed by Feb. 29, 1944.

Wheat sold for export before May 14, on which date further operation of the 1942-43 program was suspended by the WFA, may be exported through Oct. 31 and claim filed for payment through Dec. 31, 1943.

Futures Trading for June

With the exception of corn in which futures trading ceased altogether on June 25, there was a revival of activity in grain futures transactions during June, according to the monthly summary of trading by the War Food Administration.

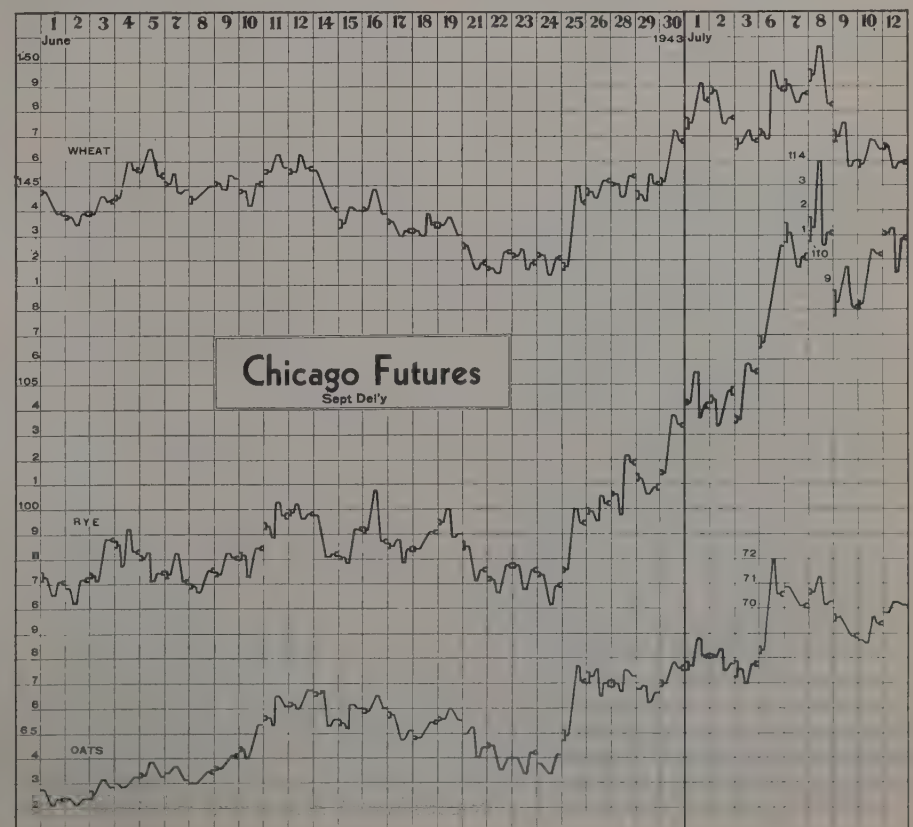
Wheat futures turnover on the Chicago Board of Trade amounted to 145,000,000 bushels, compared to 98,000,000 bushels in May, while trading in rye and oat futures reached the highest monthly levels on record—195,000,000 and 80,000,000 bushels, respectively.

There was a further increase in wheat futures prices during the month, the July future at Chicago closing at 146¾ cents per bushel, a net increase of 2½ cents during the month. Rye and oat futures prices advanced more noticeably, the July rye future closing at 103½ cents per bushel, up 7¼ cents for the month, and oats at 67¾ up 4 cents.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Mar. 13	33,325	36,258	17,367	40,946
Mar. 20	35,160	35,077	18,523	40,936
Mar. 27	35,577	33,902	20,584	43,436
Apr. 3	35,978	33,273	21,030	42,871
Apr. 10	36,012	32,909	21,366	42,460
Apr. 17	36,135	26,039	22,637	43,477
Apr. 24	35,711	33,902	20,584	43,436
May 1	35,461	23,320	22,105	38,789
May 8	36,224	22,466	21,529	38,575
May 15	35,920	21,215	19,773	38,569
May 22	33,607	20,301	16,906	36,571
May 29	32,203	18,568	15,781	38,034
June 5	33,396	16,942	15,363	40,436
June 12	35,277	16,538	14,919	40,939
June 19	37,095	16,031	14,651	40,761
June 26	37,479	.....	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10	42,676	.....	15,222	36,338



Moisture Content of Stored Wheat

Several investigations dealing with the moisture content of stored wheat are in progress in the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. The studies are of two types: firstly, those relating to records of moisture and temperature of wheat held in terminal elevators, terminal annexes and country annexes; and secondly, laboratory experiments designed to simulate special conditions which exist in elevators and thus to throw light on factors causing changes in moisture content.

Records of moisture contents and temperatures at various depths in stored grain were collected over a period of several months. Bins in terminal elevators, and grain in both terminal and country annexes, were studied. The data suggest that an increase in the moisture content of grain may be caused in two ways: the surface grain may pick up moisture if it is exposed to an atmosphere of high humidity; or, if the surface grain cools, slow convection currents may be set up, and moisture-laden warm air rising thru the body of the grain may deposit moisture in passing thru the colder layer of surface grain. The investigations suggest that in the absence of insects, or leaks due to flaws in the building, the moisture content of the grain, other than that on the surface, remains relatively constant during storage. So far as can be determined, the differences in moisture content which exist at various depths below the surface in a bin of wheat (e.g. in a terminal elevator) are the result of corresponding differences in the moisture contents of the carlots of wheat loaded into the bin. No evidence inconsistent with this hypothesis has yet been obtained.

A laboratory experiment was undertaken in order to determine the rate at which moisture would move to a layer of straight grain from a superimposed layer of tough grain. A series of tubes (12½ in. long x 2 in. diam.) were half-filled with dry wheat (12.4% moisture) and tough wheat (16% moisture) was poured in until the tubes were full. The sealed tubes were then stored and replicates were removed periodically for the determination of moisture content. The results indicate that the transfer of moisture from tough to straight grain is extremely slow; after almost four months,

layers of wheat separated by only 5 in. (of wheat) had moisture contents which still differed by 1.6 percentage units.

A second laboratory investigation was undertaken to determine the rate at which a moisture gradient is established under the influence of a temperature differential. Wheat was stored in a large insulated wooden box with ends taking the form of water baths, one of which was maintained at 35°C. and the other at 0°C. At the beginning of the experiment the wheat had a moisture content of 14.6%. After about 200 days the moisture content at the cold end had risen to 15.3%, and that at the warm end had dropped to 13.1%. It was apparent that moisture had distilled from the warm end to the cold end; but the detailed data suggest that the transfer occurred as the result of convection currents, rather than continuously thru the body of the grain.

Piper Spur, Okla., Has New Elevator

Food is just as essential to the successful prosecution of the war as guns or powder because ill fed soldiers have not the spirit to fight anyone. It may require more than the usual perseverance of the average grain dealer to fill out all the forms required by the Controlled Materials Agency to gain the sympathetic consideration of the executives, entrusted with the task of keeping essential industries functioning efficiently, but many are patiently performing the puzzling task and getting all the materials, supplies and equipment needed to rebuild destroyed elevators and repair old plants worn out by long, hard usage.

Piper Spur (O'keene p. o.)—Blaine County, Okla., started to handle the 1942 wheat crop with one wooden elevator, but a fire reduced this plant to ashes early in July. Late in October a priority permit was granted and rebuilding of the elevator was started the following month.

This new 25,000 bus. frame elevator on the St. L. & S. F. R. R. at Piper Spur is owned by the Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange and operated in conjunction with its 200,000 bus. concrete elevator at O'keene. It is covered with J-M 65 lb. white cap roofing sheets.

The old foundation was used by making nec-

essary repairs and installing a concrete slab for the driveway and workroom. Because of critical material shortage it was necessary to send the old motors to the factory for rebuilding and to use second hand materials wherever possible.

The leg is equipped with 5 x 10 inch D.P. cups on 11 inch belt, driven by 5 H.P. single phase totally enclosed motor. A suction fan installed at the head of the leg is driven by a 2 H.P. enclosed motor. The driveway is 12 ft. wide by 13 ft. in height equipped with an overhead lift with 2 H.P. enclosed motor.

The elevator was designed and built by Chalmers & Borton, W. J. Haffey is manager.

Dried Malting Barley

In the fall of 1941, it became necessary to dry a number of cars of malting barley. Accordingly, the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners amended Regulation No. 44 to include specifications for drying this grain. This sets the maximum temperature for the hot air at 110°F., and the minimum moisture content of the dried grain at 13.8%. These conditions were established to maintain the germinating capacity of the barley, which is essential for the malting process.

In order to assist the chief inspector in grading dried barley, the Grain Research Laboratory made arrangements for testing the germination of samples taken before and after drying. It was not necessary to duplicate the equipment already available in the Seed Testing Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, as this laboratory willingly co-operated in this work. Germination tests were made, in duplicate, on duplicate 100-kernel subsamples of the original and dried barleys; and counts for normal, slow, and dead kernels, were reported after three and six days.

Twenty-one pairs of samples were submitted in 1941, and ten in 1942. The germination data did not show any evidence of damage due to drying.

U. S. Agencies Authorized to Buy Corn on Adjustable Basis

All agencies of the United States Government were authorized July 5 by the Office of Price Administration to purchase corn on an adjustable basis so that the seller may secure the benefit of any increase in the level of maximum prices prior to Oct. 31, 1943.

The action was designed to stimulate the movement of corn from the farms to war industries thru sales to Government agencies.

O.P.A. took this action thru Amendment No. 3 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 346 (Corn). The amendment, which becomes effective July 5, 1943, also restates the previous provision of the regulation relating to sales of corn by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This provides that federal agencies can sell corn at a maximum price not higher than 10 per cent above the lowest price at which the agency is now, or hereafter, permitted by law to sell.

With 25,000 country elevator operators offering to pay the market price for any corn offered no excuse can be advanced by the Washington bureaucrats for the Governments buying any grain or permitting truckers to pay farmers over the ceiling for corn.

Rotenone insecticides are controlled by amended conservation order M-133 effective July 10.

Atherton Bean has succeeded John Westberg as price executive of the cereal and feed branch of the O.P.A.

Freight revenues of 37 Class I railroads in the Western district in May amounted to \$175,293,856, against \$137,129,143 in May, 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.



New 25,000 bus Short Studded Elevator at Piper Spur, Okla.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—R. E. Short, president and general manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n, was re-elected at the annual meeting, July 5. L. H. McBride, vice pres. and A. F. Knoll, sec'y-treas., also were re-elected. H. K. Smith, Wheatley, was named to succeed R. E. Short of the Wheatley district as a director. The district formerly known as Newport was changed to the Walnut-Ridge-Corning district and Robert H. Smith of Walnut Ridge was named to serve that district. L. A. Black of DeWitt was re-appointed director-at-large by Sec'y of State C. G. Hall and E. H. Whitehouse was re-appointed director-at-large by W. E. Horlacher, dean of the College of Agriculture.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Ducor, Cal.—A stock of bags owned by C. J. Cummings was destroyed by fire June 11.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The feed mill and stock therein, owned by Glade and Grace Wattenbarger was damaged by fire on June 18.

Sacramento, Cal.—The Farmers Bean & Grain Co. sustained a small damage fire on May 31, originating from a discarded cigarette in the waste paper basket.

Petaluma, Cal.—Louis and Ettie Hozz have formed a partnership and are conducting the Petaluma Milling Co. Morris Hozz, heretofore a partner in the business with Louis Hozz, has withdrawn.

Chico, Cal.—The Northern Star Mills has opened a retail feed and seed store with Emory E. Liston as manager, to operate full time for the duration. A complete line of feeds and seeds will be carried at all times.

Los Banos, Cal.—The West Side Milling Co. has installed a complete alfalfa mill here, to handle a minimum of 10,000 tons of alfalfa a year. The mill is located in the Chas. Alden warehouse building. Hal Davis, formerly of Kingsburg, is resident manager. The mill will be operated on a two-shift basis if the necessary workers can be had.

Dixon, Cal.—The California Mealalfa Co., owned by Mayor W. J. Weyand, is building four large concrete storage bins for bulk handling of grain, with a capacity of 24,000 sacks. Another concrete structure 20 ft. in diameter and 78 ft. high will house the elevators, automatic scale and grain carrying equipment. The structure will be used for bulk handling of grain.—F. K. H.

CANADA

Waterloo, Ont.—Another drier house, a brick structure 62 feet by 21 feet, and four stories high, has been added to a distillery in Waterloo. The installation is made to enable the company to operate during the summer months, which has never been done in the past, and to make it possible to secure a higher food value in dried grain sold as cattle feed.

Fort William, Ont.—One of the very pleasant experiences of the elevator superintendents attending the recent annual meeting of S.O.G.E.S. was their visit to the N. M. Paterson & Co. plant here. The beauty of the landscaped grounds and park in front of the elevator and office left a lasting impression. In the park a rock garden filled with flowers of many varieties; a pool in which countless tropical fishes darted about; the velvety lawn over which flies

daily the Union Jack, united in creating one of the prettiest settings imaginable. The elevator company now contemplates erection of a suitable memorial in tribute to employees who have lost their lives in the service of their country.

Vancouver, B. C.—H. Murray Cameron, one of the pioneers in the export grain trade out of Vancouver, died here recently after a recurring illness. Mr. Cameron had served as a grain broker on the Vancouver Grain Exchange since its organization in 1925.

COLORADO

Las Animas, Colo.—The Las Animas Mill & Elevator Co. has remodeled its elevator and installed new equipment. The mill specializes in custom grinding.

Frederick, Colo.—Truman Palmer recently resigned as manager of the Frederick Elevator and has been succeeded by Earl Morgan of Longmont.

Montrose, Colo.—The Montrose Flour mill, which burned recently at a loss of more than \$75,000, will be rebuilt as soon as necessary priorities are received. Meanwhile the company is handling as much of its normal business as possible through its Olathe elevator.

Simla, Colo.—The Farmers Union Marketing Ass'n of Denver recently was given a 30-day option to purchase the Farmers Elevator Co. elevator. Consummation of the deal hinged on obtaining at least fifty members of the Ass'n and raising \$2,500 capital locally. When and if consummated, plans following final purchase of the property call for expenditure of approximately \$15,000 by the new owner, who plans to install a cold storage locker plant. When the deal is completed the operation of the Farmers Union Oil Co., the Elevator Co., and the storage plant will be placed under one management, and all will be full co-operatives.

ILLINOIS

Hennepin, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co. elevator is being given a coat of paint.

Mendota, Ill.—John Gibbs has taken over the management of the Henkel Grain Co. elevator.

Del Ray, Ill.—The Del Ray Farmers Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. concrete warehouse has been completed.

Ladd, Ill.—Construction of the Ladd hemp processing mill has started. Sjöstrom & Sons have the contract.

Toulon, Ill.—A. H. Franklin has moved his feed business to new quarters in the Mrs. Mary Churchill building.

Lockport, Ill.—Frank Fenton Ladd, 63, president of the Northern Illinois Cereal Co., died June 27 at his home in Hinsdale.

Toulon, Ill.—The Wrigley Grain & Lumber Co. has added a new farm feeds department and has added a complete stock of feeds.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Bushnell Co-op. Elevator, formerly known as the Simonson Elevator, is undergoing a thoro remodeling and repairing. Paul Pratt is manager of the elevator.

Dunkel (Assumption p. o.), Ill.—Edward Marvel of Edinburg, former representative from his senatorial district, has taken over the management of the Rink & Scheib elevator.

Mendota, Ill.—James Norris, who has been in charge of the E. M. Combs & Son grain office for the last five years, has closed the office and is working in Chicago with his brother-in-law in the beverage business.

Sloan (Ivesdale p. o.), Ill.—The Horton & Reeder Grain Co. has two new circular concrete grain storage bins just completed by J. E. Reeser & Son. These two bins afford an increase of 43,000 bus. in storage capacity.

Dalton City, Ill.—George Ekiss, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., is back at his desk again after an illness of about three months during which time he underwent a major operation to correct a serious injury to his spine.—J. R. M.

Kempton, Ill.—The Kempton Co-op. Co. has purchased the portable feed mill and mixer from George Melvin of Cullom, Ill., and will operate same thru its feed department of which C. R. Telford is manager, C. J. McGinnis will operate the mill.

Pana, Ill.—The Shellabarger Soy Co. is remodeling the warehouse adjacent to its elevator and will convert it to a soy processing plant for the production of oil, meal, and flour. French presses will be installed. Eikenberry Const. Co. has the contract.

Gilman, Ill.—Conn Huizenga, an employee of the Farmers Elevator Co., was honor guest at a farewell party given by the personnel of the elevator company and their families, in Community Hall recently, before he left for duty in the armed forces.

Hume, Ill.—The Decker & Graham Elevator and 7,500 bus. of corn, soybeans and oats were destroyed by fire June 18. The fire is believed to have started from sparks on the cob chute. The loss, estimated at several thousand dollars, is covered by insurance.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Green on July 12 approved a sales tax act amendment designed to bring within the scope of the 2 per cent sales levy on so-called "out of state" sales by firms who maintain sales organizations in this state altho their main offices are located elsewhere.

Arenzville, Ill.—H. L. Meyer, manager of the Arenzville-Hagener Farmers Grain Co. elevator, was overcome by heat recently when visiting at the home of his daughter near Chapin, and sustained a deep cut in his head and face when he fell unconscious on a barbed wire fence.

Cisco, Ill.—Walter R. Fisher is the new manager of the Cisco Co-op. Grain Co. replacing Earl Steele who resigned because of ill health. The firm is doing considerable general maintenance and repair work on its elevator and in addition will install a new air compressor and a new car loading fan.

Croft (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—The Allison & Co. elevator has been wired for electricity to replace a diesel engine in use a number of years. A large electric motor has been installed to operate the sheller and several other motors have been placed to run the legs, conveyors, corn cribs, etc.

Pekin, Ill.—The Corn Products Refining Co. closed its large plant here June 23 because of a shortage of corn, and officers announced production would not be resumed until a sufficient amount was on hand to warrant it. Ninety per cent of the plant's products are used in the war effort, J. R. Rhamstine, plant manager, said.

Warsaw, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co., of St. Louis, has purchased F. T. Jacobi's interest in the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. and has taken over the management of the company with Harry De Vore, formerly of Speer, Ill., as manager. Work will be completed on the barge facilities in time to handle the new corn and bean crops.

INDIANA

Pesotum, Ill.—Two new circular concrete grain storage bins 84 ft. high and 25 ft. in diameter are being built at the Pesotum Grain Elevator by J. E. Reeser & Son. These bins will afford an increase of 63,000 bus. in capacity.

Paxton, Ill.—Meddie Buck, manager of the Watson Grain Co., was elected commander of the Illinois department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, June 26, at the closing session of the annual encampment, held in Chicago. Mr. Buck had held the office of senior vice commander. In World War No. 1 he had served overseas with the army from July, 1918, to August, 1919. Wounded in action, he was first reported to his parents as dead.

Minonk, Ill.—Mrs. John Eikenmeyer announced recently that the government has advised her it will purchase 40 acres of land at the northwest corner of Minonk from her at a price of \$300 an acre. The Minonk hemp mill will be located on the ground. The land originally had been appraised at \$220 an acre but she had refused to sell at that price. The 4,295 acres of hemp which was contracted to be grown in the Lexington area is reported all planted.

Springfield, Ill.—An agricultural meeting was held July 2 in the Centennial building auditorium for feed and seed dealers, under auspices of representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, U. of I. Willis B. Combs, U. S. Dept. of Agr., spoke on "Soybean Grades and Standards." Other speakers and their subjects were: from the College of Agr., U. of I., J. C. Hackleman, "Varieties and the Seed Situation"; H. G. Russell, "Meeting the Feed Situation"; L. J. Norton, "War and the Marketing Problem."—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of June, 1943, at 5 per cent per annum.

The following new members were enrolled recently in the Board of Trade: Ardin P. Buell, with B. B. Denniston & Co.; Elmer C. Kimball; Harry A. Tremaine, Hicks & Price; William E. Henry, Norris Grain Co., Chicago; Philip W. Markley, P. R. Markley, Philadelphia, Pa. The membership of Charles C. Flanley has been transferred.

At the annual election of Chicago Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, held July 1, the following officers and directors were elected: Commander, Col. Armin F. Hand; senior vice-commander, A. Kretch; junior vice-commander, James Pitlik; finance officer, William Schwartz; service officer, August Hennig. Directors: F. L. Beakey, Grain & Feed Journals; Lewis Simons, John Crilly and James McMullin.

Wm. M. Hirshey passed away at Marcellus, Mich., July 6 after suffering for 12 years with a kidney complaint. He had been engaged in the grain business at Spring Valley, Ill., before entering the employ of J. C. Shaffer & Co. as traveling representative. He was a member of the Board of Trade from 1912 to 1934. Interment was at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago. He is survived by Mrs. Hirshey and a daughter.

The Chicago office of the Commodity Credit Corporation has announced the appointment of Leonard W. Hoffman, former administrative official, to be chief of the sales section, with duties pertaining to corn, wheat, soybeans, and other related matters. Mr. Hoffman has been with Commodity since the opening of the Chicago office in 1938, coming from Omaha where he had been engaged in the general grain trade for many years.

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Harrisville (Union City R. F. D.) Ind.—The United Grain Co. of Yorkshire, O., purchased the Pierce Elvtr. Co. elevator recently.

Roseburg, (Marion R. F. D. 4), Ind.—A larger feed mixer will be installed by the Roseburg Grain Co. this summer.—A. E. L.

North Liberty, Ind.—David Crutchfield, manager of the North Liberty elevator, was elected president of the North Liberty Business Men's Club recently.

Uniondale, Ind.—Several improvements are planned by the Bear & Legge firm, including installation of a new sheller, cleaner and cob house.—A. E. L.

Rochester, Ind.—Fire burning in a pile of corn cobs recently endangered the Erie elevator. Firemen extinguished the blaze before any loss resulted.

Lapaz, Ind.—George Davenport, for 10 years active with the A.A.A. resigned as county chairman and now is new manager of the Lapaz Grain Co. elevator.

Nappanee, Ind.—Glen D. Stauffer passed away on June 30. Mr. Stauffer owned and operated elevators at Nappanee and Bremen for a number of years.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Waterman Milling Co., Inc., has been incorporated; 3,000 shares with n.p.v. Incorporators are D. W. McMillen, Jr., George C. Thomas and Edward T. Schele.

LaFontain, Ind.—A. B. Martin & Son have installed a cob cutter with 7½ h.p. motor, and have sold a considerable quantity of chick litter and live stock bedding, produced from cobs.—A. E. L.

Ossian, Ind.—The Levy Grain Co. is building a 20 x 36 ft. frame warehouse and office addition to the elevator. Mr. Levy is personally directing affairs at this elevator, since disposing of his New Haven property.—A. E. L.

Lowell, Ind.—The Gleaners & Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. plans construction of a circular concrete grain storage bin with capacity of 18,000 bus. Work will be started by J. E. Reeser & Son, as quickly as preference rating is granted.

Decatur, Ind.—The 360 employees of the Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills will benefit from a 10c-per-hour wage increase, retroactive to Apr. 1, the W.L.B. having granted the increase after the local companies had reopened their petition following an initial refusal of the increase this spring.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. has resumed operations after being shut down since June 11 because of a strike on the part of Local 62, United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America. The strike was brought to a close when members of the local union and the company reached a satisfactory agreement.—W. B. C.

Columbia City, Ind.—The regular dinner meeting of the Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the Wayne Hotel, July 12. C. M. Park, mechanical engineer of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, gave an address on "Mechanical Problems in Feed Mills"—L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y-treas.

Union City, Ind.—Three grain elevators belonging to the Pierce Elvtr. Co., which had been engaged in business here since 1875, were sold July 3 at receiver's sale. Two elevators were purchased by M. A. Thomas, Union City, and O. L. Ross, Greenville, O. The elevator at Harrisville was sold to the United Grain Co. of Yorkshire, O.

Lafayette, Ind.—Leo J. Rexing, Vanderburgh County farmer, on June 21 was declared champion of the Indiana 10-acre wheat contest, sponsored jointly by Purdue University and Iglehart Bros. The champion's winning wheat field is 25 acres, estimated to produce at the rate of 35 bus. of wheat an acre. The wheat already has been inspected for premium seed wheat. His field scored 96 out of a possible 100 points, being particularly strong on the cultural aspects. There were more than 300 competitors. Rexing will receive a free trip to the next annual Purdue agricultural conference.—P. J. P.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The Farm Bureau Milling Co., Inc., has changed authorized capital stock to 2,500 shares common stock of \$100 par value, and had its charter amended otherwise.—P. J. P.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has been incorporated as the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc.; no capital stock, the general purpose of the Ass'n being to advance the common interests of those engaged in the grain, feed and milling business. Incorporators are H. H. Mutz, G. A. Pritchard and W. D. Springer.

William H. Howard, veteran sec'y of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, has retired from active duties after rounding out 33 years of service, and has been succeeded by Edd A. Manlove, who has been auditor of the Board of Trade since April, 1915. Mr. Howard became sec'y of the Board Oct. 18, 1909. As sec'y he also has been manager of the Board of Trade Building. He has been active in commercial organization work thruout the country and is a charter member of the National Ass'n of Commercial Sec'ys. For the last 22 years he has been treasurer of the Indiana State Sec'ys Ass'n.—P. J. P.

IOWA

Auburn, Ia.—The Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. is being dissolved.

Central City, Ia.—F. I. Smith moved into his new warehouse July 1. The new building, of frame construction, is one story high, 20 x 40 ft. in size.

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Sanborn, Ia.—Pete Prince has moved his produce business equipment into the Cuppett Garage building.

Rockwell City, Ia.—Otto Zierke was re-named manager of the Rockwell City Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting.

Hull, Ia.—Peter Vander Schaaf, proprietor of the Farmers Supply Co., will quit business because of inability to get feed.

Lewis, Ia.—The Wilson feed store has moved to the building north of the postoffice, formerly occupied by Frank Reynolds.

Mount Ayr, Ia.—The Mount Ayr Mill & Feed Co. has installed a new corn grinder, J. M. Anderson, manager, announced.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator's galvanized grain bins were turned over and carried across the street by recent high winds.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The Spry Bros. Grain Co. has been sold to General Mills, Inc., farm service division. The company will be under the management of Merrill C. Schlieff.

Shenandoah, Ia.—New high speed weighing equipment has been installed at the Dannen Elevator in connection with the 34-ft. truck scale installed there earlier this year.

Morrison, Ia.—James Mettlin, formerly of Eagle Grove, has been named assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator. J. Orlen Stout recently succeeded Herman Stock as manager.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. it was voted to buy a share in the co-operative bean processing plant being built at Eagle Grove.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. rehired William Wiegert as manager and Leonard Lura, assistant, with Leon Kingbury in charge of the mill, at the recent annual meeting.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Penick & Ford processing plant will be able to continue its short-age-curtailed operations at least until July 24, Dr. J. Max Widmer, assistant general manager, announced.

Webster City, Ia.—The H. L. Winn Grain Co.'s elevator here was one of the 19 grain elevators recently sold by the Updike Grain Co. of Omaha, Neb., to the Continental Grain Co. H. L. Winn continues as local manager.

Lake Mills, Ia.—Co-operative elevators of Winnebago, Hancock, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Mitchell and Floyd Counties have subscribed the necessary capital and application has been made for priorities for a soybean processing plant.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elvtr. Co. states that it has abandoned its plans for the erection and operation of its proposed soybean processing mill because of opposition which developed in the neighborhood of the elevator property.

Redfield, Ia.—Roger W. Leinbach, Dallas County extension director since Mar. 1, 1937, recently resigned and on Sept. 1 will assume general management of the Iowa Soya Co., a new soybean solvent type processing plant located one mile east of here.

Osage, Ia.—R. C. Carr has sold his produce and feed business to C. J. Landborg of Manchester, who has already taken possession. Mr. Carr will be at the office until the middle of July as Mr. Landborg will not be able to be here permanently until that time.

Titonka, Ia.—R. E. Ferguson has resigned as manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator and left for Belmond where he will sell feed and supplies to farmers. Otis Witcher of Bagley is in charge of the local elevator until a manager is hired.

Galva, Ia.—The Galva Union Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized and divided into two corporations, the lumber and elevator business being separated. They will be known in future as the Galva Union Elvtr. Co., capitalized at \$25,000, and the Galva Lumber Co., capitalized at \$30,000.

Downey, Ia.—J. A. Lytle is the new manager of the Downey Elevator.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A total of 11 contracts to build and remodel soybean processing plants in Iowa, Illinois and South Dakota, have been obtained by the Newell Const. Co. in the last 60 days, Charles E. Newell, president of the company, announced. The contracts total well over \$60,000.

Dakota City, Ia.—The big water mill on the East Des Moines River here and 30 tons of feed were destroyed by fire recently. The blaze is believed to have started in machinery in the top of the structure. This is the second time in recent months that fire broke out in the same place.—A. G. T.

Ankeny, Ia.—Howard F. Boeke, manager of the State Sales Co., feed manufacturers, and stockholder in the company, has purchased the outstanding stock from James W. Wallace and will operate the company under the name of Boeke Feed Co., Inc. Mr. Boeke is president and treasurer of the new company and A. B. Juul is sec'y.

West Union, Ia.—The J. M. Healy Feed Mill has been sold to Alfred A. Werhan, Cresco, and the business will be conducted by his father, Darwin L. Werhan, with the assistance of Mr. Healy. The new owner will not take over the business personally until March, 1944, the lease on the farm he now occupies extending thru February, 1944.

Rake, Ia.—The Rake Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting reported all-time high in sales, which totaled \$350,692.98. Considerable improving and remodeling has been done at the elevator during the past year, and at present a new leg with a new elevating belt and high speed cups, with new steel boot tank and dump pit are being installed. Arthur Haroldson is manager.

Oakland, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., owned and operated for the last 25 years by a group of farmers and businessmen, has been sold to Harry E. Gardner, well known cattle feeder, who has taken possession. The firm will be known as the Oakland Grain & Feed Co. Virgil M. Brock, who has been manager of the business for several years, will continue in that capacity. The new owner has announced that the company will continue its former policies, handling a complete line of feeds, seeds, coal and other items, with no change in the personnel of the employees.

Des Moines, Ia.—Jack Risteedt, formerly assistant manager at the Des Moines Oats Products Co., has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the anti-aircraft forces. He was married to Miss Ruth Berger on June 6, who is a cousin of Walter Berger, head of the Des Moines Oats Products Co.

Garner, Ia.—Construction of the new Hemp Industries mill here is under way. The firm will employ about 100 men and women J. M. Townsend, manager, stated. More than 4,000 acres of hemp have been planted to supply the mill. Clifford Schaper and Emmett Sheets, both of Britt, have been appointed plant assistants.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Plans for construction of a soybean processing plant at Stratford were changed by a group of co-operative elevators in this section and the group will go in with the Eagle Grove co-operative in construction and operation of a plant here. A suitable building has been purchased here and installation of equipment will be completed in time to process the 1943 crop, Albert Koolhof, head of the group, stated.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Central Flour & Feed Co. elevator the night of June 16 and escaped with loot of nearly \$900 in cash, checks and high priced alfalfa seed. Bulk of the loot was 900 lbs. of the seed, valued at \$510. The cash register drawers were smashed open and rifled of \$150 in cash and \$219 in checks. Sam Rabiner, proprietor, discovered the theft when he opened for business the following morning.

Hubbard, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has received priorities from the O.P.A. for the machinery for a small soybean processing plant to be maintained in connection with the elevator. Construction will begin as soon as final arrangements can be made. The new plant will be equipped to process about 5,000 bus. of meal a year. Harry Grubbs, who has been with the Farmers Elevator for a number of years, will be the manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—W. C. Fuller, sec'y and general manager of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. was elected president of the Des Moines Board of Trade at the recent annual election. Clark Cooley was named vice-pres.; M. S. Stokely was named treasurer and A. V. Tischer was re-elected sec'y. Mr. Clark was chosen for a one year term as director, Donald Jorgenson, a two-year term. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Sands were re-elected for three year terms.

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Osage, Ia.—A co-operative soybean processing plant, to be known as the North Iowa Co-op Processing Ass'n, is being organized, \$50,000 already raised for the project. At least 25 north Iowa elevators will be in the association and three Mitchell County elevators—the Osage Grain & Supply Co., the Stacyville and Little Cedar elevators are already members. The board of directors will constitute a member from each elevator. The site of the mill will probably be Manly, in Worth County, the comite is considering some suitable buildings located on the Rock Island right-of-way.

Sheldon, Ia.—Lee Parmenter, who has been manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at George for the past nine months, has been engaged as manager of the Big Four County Co-operative Processing Ass'n plant to be located here. Plans for the new soybean processing mill have been completed. The structure will be 28 x 80 x 20 ft., with the 80 ft. side parallel to the Omaha tracks. The building will be located just north of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator which was purchased recently for storage purposes by the new co-operative group. Equipment of the mill is expected to arrive in August. Ground has been broken for construction and it is hoped to have the new plant ready for full operation by the time the soybean harvest comes in. Mr. Parmenter will move here with his family about July 15.

KANSAS

Kipp, Kan.—High winds caused a heavy loss at the J. Lynch & Co. elevator on June 16.

Kanopolis, Kan.—Lee Cochran of Centralia is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Mankato, Kan.—Paul Reboul of Clay Center is new manager of the Mankato Grain Co. elevator.

Ruella, Kan.—The 15,000-bu. elevator at Ferguson operated by Schnackenberg & Stark has been moved here.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Lawrence Milling Co. sustained an electrical damage loss to a 5 h.p. motor late in June.

Hugoton, Kan.—Howard B. Wheaton, 63 operator of the Southwest Grain Co. elevator, died recently at the University of Kansas Hospital.

Burdett, Kan.—Berle Baker and Mr. Drummond have leased the Norris & Son elevator, taking over active management during the harvest.

Scranston, Kan.—The elevator of F. L. Bunds was totally destroyed by fire on the night of June 29 along with a considerable amount of wheat.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Lightning coming in on power wires seriously damaged the large drive motor in the Arkansas City Flour Mills on June 22.

Salina, Kan.—An electrical damage loss in the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant did considerable damage to a large main drive motor on June 15.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Mr. McDaniel of Adamsville has purchased the Higbee Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Higbee will devote his time to farming.

St. John, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. property was badly damaged by June 16 high winds. The Kansas Milling Co. plant also sustained heavy damage.

Salina, Kan.—John Norlin, who recently resigned as foreman of the Mankato (Kan.) Grain Co., has accepted a position here, with the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Southwest Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire on June 23.

Summerfield, Kan.—The Craven Grain Co. plant has been sold to the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City. The owners will make some needed improvements at the elevator.

Beverly, Kan.—I have sold my elevators and grain business here to J. Lynch & Co., Salina, Kan., who are operating under the firm name of Beverly Grain & Feed Co.—M. Chamberlain.

Wellington, Kan.—Harold Petersen, formerly employed in the traffic department of the Moore & Lowry Flour Mills Co. for more than 20 years, both in Kansas City and Coffeyville, has succeeded the late Frank Tomlin as Traffic manager of the Hunter Milling Co.

Topeka, Kan.—Effective July 1, Kansas feed tax tags will cost only 6c per ton instead of 8c, a 25 per cent reduction, thanks to the efficient management of the Feed Control Division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture which is extending this voluntary reduction to feed manufacturers.

Altamont, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Lumber Yard Co. has moved the saw mill equipment belonging to C. H. Stevens into the Rust Breeding barn east of the lumber yard and is operating a saw mill. Mr. Stevens is supervising the mill, assisted by Bill Manor and Herbert Raymond, both experienced men.

Wichita, Kan.—The Regional W.L.B. announced it had tentatively approved 70c an hour as the sound and tested wage rate for common labor in wage adjustments for the Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. and the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. The old rate was 60c. Raises in other classifications also were granted. About 50 workers were affected.

Lehigh, Kan.—In honor of Ed G. Warkentin who resigned after serving as manager of the Lehigh Co-op. Grain Co. elevator for the last 23 years, the board of directors and officers met here recently to bid him farewell and at the same time to welcome his successor, Charles Dalke. Mayor J. V. Friesen of Hillsboro, was guest speaker for the occasion.

Huscher (Concordia p. o.), Kan.—Bossemeyer Bros., of Superior, Neb., have sold their elevator here to P. M. Chubbuck of Rice, Kan. This elevator was the last in a line belonging to Bossemeyer Bros. Mr. Chubbuck has hired Clayton Hillan as resident manager, who will move into the residence purchased by Mr. Chubbuck together with the elevator.—I. D. A.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co., new feed and grain firm, is open for business in the old I-H Mill building with Paul R. Bailey as manager. The I. H. Mill property has been purchased by Mr. Bailey and his associates, operators of several country elevators in Central and Western Kansas. The building has been remodeled into a modern buying, selling and processing plant for all kinds of grains, field seeds, and for custom grinding, shelling and mixing. Headquarters of the firm are in Salina.

Wellington, Kan.—Facilities are being installed at the Terminal Elevator operated by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., to handle truck loads of grain from local producers. A 7,500-bu. elevator is being moved from Waldron, Kan., to a site 50 ft. south of the elevator, each plant to be able to operate independent of the other. An overhead spout from the terminal to the small elevator will permit the transfer of feed grains to the small house.

Macksville, Kan.—Chester Maxwell, who has been manager of the George E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator, charged in a state warrant for forging farmers' names to approximately \$20,000 worth of wheat checks was transferred by Wichita police to Logan H. Sanford, sheriff of St. John, Kan., recently, after having been arrested at a Wichita hotel. Maxwell, as manager of the local elevator, was authorized by his company to write tickets and checks. He is accused of having forged tickets showing certain farmers had placed grain in the elevator, written checks to the imaginary individual and then forged the names in order to cash the checks himself. His alleged forgeries were discovered when the elevator books were checked and the wheat was missing.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Ignited soybean dust produced flames at Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. plant, July 8, that lighted up the night for blocks around but did no damage. Firemen said the dust was ignited by machinery sparks.—A. W. W.

Eminence, Ky.—Robert Raines Giltner, 71, internationally known Hereford cattle breeder, and for many years head of the Giltner Feed & Seed So., died June 28. Mr. Giltner was one of the pioneers in development of Korean Lespedeza in Kentucky into a big industry.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Manchester, Mich.—A customer's truck damaged the canopy on the William J. Blaess & Son elevator early in June.

Waldron, Mich.—A. L. (Jake) Rufenacht has purchased the United Grain & Fuel Co. elevator of which he has been manager for the past 12 years.

Marshall, Mich.—Homer Clute, manager and sec's-treas. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the last 25 years, resigned both positions because of his advanced age, and will retire as soon as a new manager has been appointed.

Mendon, Mich.—Five thousand bus. of wheat, three carloads of commercial feed, and grinding and cleaning machinery were lost when the Little Brothers elevator and feed mill burned July 4, after being struck by lightning. The loss, estimated at \$50,000, was covered by insurance.—P. J. P.



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Dowagiac, Mich.—The Colby Milling Co. has been dissolved by court order.—P. J. P.

Galesburg, Mich.—The Howlandburg mill, built in 1839, is being razed. The mill has not been used for many years.

Linden, Mich.—The Linden Flour Mills have been sold to Charles Griggs, who formerly operated a flour mill at Atlas, E. P. Jamison, owner and operator, recently announced.

Romeo, Mich.—S. L. Elwell, who has operated the Red Mill, feed and custom grinding and mixing, for nearly 50 years, recently sold the property to Posey Bros., who took possession June 1.

Zeeland, Mich.—The elevator of the Zeeland Farmers Co-operative Ass'n was destroyed by a fire thought to have started from a hot bearing on July 2. A large amount of grain and feed stocks was badly damaged by fire and water.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. is remodeling and modernizing one of the old buildings of the group making up its local plant. Display space will be made on the first floor, the metal siding having been stripped from the structure.

Eagle, Mich.—The Francis A. Schwab elevator sustained a small loss recently from high winds. Other elevator firms in Michigan reporting a small amount of property damage caused by high winds were: Chas. Wolohan, Inc., Gera; Bay Elevators, Inc., Kawkawlin; Bay Elevators, Inc., Linwood; Miles M. Callaghan, Reed City; Bay Elevators, Inc., Turner.

Dimondale, Mich.—Ezra Good, proprietor of the Good Alfalfa Milling Co., stated he will rebuild his ruined mill which collapsed and slid into the Grand River the night of June 17, after the foundation became weakened by high water. The building, a well known landmark of the community for 76 years, is a complete loss and damage is estimated at approximately \$5,000. The mill was engaged in the manufacture of pulverized alfalfa. It was operating at full capacity.

MINNESOTA

Ulen, Minn.—The Peavey Elevator is being repaired.

Aitkin, Minn.—A 2,000-bu. elevator is being installed at the rear of the Ziske store.

Viking, Minn.—Nels E. Johnson is the new manager of the Viking Co-operative Ass'n.

Norwood, Minn.—Oscar Berry, joint operator of the Berry Bros. Mill from 1890 to 1920, died recently.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—C. R. Anderson, 73, manager of the Red River mill for many years, died June 27.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Perley, Minn.—Ben Lunos was re-appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Morris, Minn.—A. V. Dahl was re-appointed manager of the Morris Co-op, elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Kennedy, Minn.—Repairs and alterations have been made at the McCabe Bros. elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Rippe Grain & Milling Co. elevator sustained a small amount of damage June 14 from high winds.

Lake Park, Minn.—Construction of the Peavey Elevators elevator to replace the one that burned last winter has started.

Gluek, Minn.—E. M. Jacobson was retained as manager of the Co-op. Elevator at the recent annual meeting of the association.

St. Paul, Minn.—Lightning entering on power wires damaged a motor and its control in the Capital Flour Mills plant on June 9.

Henderson, Minn.—O. C. Zellmer has been appointed manager of Peavey Elevators elevator, to succeed W. J. Orchard, who resigned.

Seaforth, Minn.—Henry Griffith, formerly manager of the Farmers & Merchants Elevator at Watson, is new manager of the local elevator.

Wadena, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co.'s feed mill and elevator were destroyed by fire June 28 together with a quantity of grain stored in the plant.

Bemidji, Minn.—The Northern Flax Co. contemplates locating a plant here in time to handle the fall business, if a satisfactory location can be obtained.

Springfield, Minn.—Robert Roiger was returned as manager of the Springfield Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders and directors.

Canby, Minn.—The Canby Farmers Grain Co. declared dividends totaling \$3,163 set up as credits to be paid in the future, at the annual meeting held recently.

Baker, Minn.—The Red River elevator was damaged badly by high winds June 24. A partition was blown down and the office building was set across the road.

Rushmore, Minn.—Floyd Greig was re-named manager and Fritz Stomberg, elevator man, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

New Richland, Minn.—Henry G. Laudert has resigned as manager of the New Richland Elvtr. Co. elevator after 35 years' service, effective as soon as a successor can be named.

Lamberton, Minn.—L. E. Amdahl has been re-elected manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and is starting his 14th year in that capacity. Fred Ware is his assistant.

Nicollet, Minn.—Theo. Giefer was re-hired as manager of the Nicollet Farmers Exchange Co. elevator, and Don Summers, ass't manager, at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Anoka, Minn.—J. W. Freeburg has purchased his brother's interest in the Freeburg Bros. feed and fuel business and will continue to operate it as Freeburg Bros., J. W. Freeburg sole owner.

Darwin, Minn.—The Darwin Elvtr. Co. reported its elevator handled 529,000 bus. of grain in 1942. At the recent annual meeting Stanley Kelly, sec'y-manager, was re-elected to that post.

Battle Lake, Minn.—R. A. Henke, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Gascoyne, N. D., has accepted a position with the McCabe Bros. elevator, entering upon his new duties July 1.

Jackson, Minn.—It is expected the local hemp plant will be ready for operation by Oct. 1. E. Guy Hyslop, of Jeffers, has been appointed manager and Robert Nelson, of Foley, assistant manager.

Fairfax, Minn.—The old sheds at the Farmers Grain & Stock Elevator have been dismantled and a new feed cleaning mill is being installed along with other new and modern equipment.

Wegdahl, Minn.—Harry Stroben was re-named as manager and Wesley Lassell as assistant manager, of the Wegdahl Co-operative Ass'n elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Goodhue, Minn.—Net income of the Goodhue Elvtr. & Mercantile Ass'n was \$5,605.30 the past year: gross sales jumped to \$24,079.

Plainview, Minn.—The Plainview Mill & Elvtr. has been sold by B. A. Oxtom to the J. G. Dill Co., who plans to close the building after removing some of the equipment to its present elevator.

Worthington, Minn.—The Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has purchased the Minnesota Natural Gas Co.'s old plant and will convert it into a soybean processing plant, with a handling capacity of forty tons per day.

St. Paul, Minn.—Alterations will be made on the feed mill of the Victory Milling Co. Chas. Zwinger has the contract. A concrete foundation will be build under the existing feed mill and general repairs will be made to the interior of the mill.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—E. J. Crandall, formerly head miller, has been appointed to the position of manager of the Red River Milling Co., succeeding the late C. R. Anderson who retired June 1 after 40 years' service, and whose death ensued on June 27.

New Ulm, Minn.—A piece of foreign substance getting into the rolls in the Odell unit of the Eagle Mill Co. recently started a fire that threatened the plant when sparks generated ignited dust. The unit is used for grinding rye flour. The fire started on the fifth floor.

Madison, Minn.—A motor at the Madison Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. became single-phased when a fuse blew and the overload relays failed to open the circuit. The ensuing fire damaged the windings, making it necessary to rewind the motor. Amount of loss was \$59.55.

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new and larger feed mixer, replacing a smaller unit. A new feed conveyor has been installed also, permitting the use of the hammer mill and bur mill at the same time and interchangeable use of the storage bins on the second floor.

Perley, Minn.—Approximately 232,000 bus. of grain were handled during the fiscal year ending May 29, reports read at the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n indicated. A net profit of \$9,145.35 was realized. Ben Lunos is manager of the elevator which has been in operation for the last three years.

Northfield, Minn.—Amendments to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s articles of incorporation extending the period of its duration for another 50 years and increasing the authorized capitalization from \$50,000 to \$125,000 will be voted upon by the members of the company at the annual meeting the evening of July 14.

Easton, Minn.—Contract has been let for a new feed mill for the Easton Farmers Elvtr. Co., to cost approximately \$21,000. The main building will be 20 x 20 x 50 ft. high, with full basement and warehouse 60 ft. long. Modern grinding and mixing machinery will be installed, all electrically equipped. At the recent annual meeting A. B. Braun was re-elected manager of the plant.

Canby, Minn.—Oscar Schmidt, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Watson since last June, has returned here to be the manager of Erickson's Elevator under the new ownership of John Dahl, of Madison, William Krogstad, of Porter, and others, taking up his new duties July 1. Delos Mortenson, second man at the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Co. at Madison, served as manager temporarily since the new ownership took possession.

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Saginaw, Mich.

Stewartville, Minn.—Frank Fieck was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator for his 30th year, at the recent annual meeting. For the second consecutive year the total volume of business of the company passed the half million mark, the report showed, 1942 business being \$34,353.70 over the year before, the total being \$635,534.29.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Minnesota supreme court recently upheld a \$9,000 jury verdict in favor of Mrs. Amelia Schroepfer, whose husband was electrocuted July 9, 1941, when he took hold of a wire connection after he had painted the exterior of the Cargill, Inc., elevator. The verdict was against the city of Sleepy Eye, which furnished electricity to the elevator.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—In the suit against the Duluth Board of Trade calling for the dissolution of the board, the plaintiffs have dropped the dissolution action but hold to two remaining issues in the suit: that it was illegal for the board to levy assessment against members; that it was illegal to drop a number of members for the nonpayment of these assessments. Attorney for the board made motion for the dismissal of the action and the decision is in Judge Fesler's hands.

Duluth, Minn.—The Consolidated Elevtr. Co., established here 50 years ago, has been sold to General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, the option to become effective Aug. 1. Ratification of the sale by the stockholders took place at a special meeting at the Board of Trade July 8. Negotiations had been under way for several months. The storage facilities of the Consolidated Co include Elevator D and annex G, Elevator E and annex F, and Elevator H and annex I, with an aggregate capacity of 3,000,000 bus. of grain. With the exception of the ground on which Elevator D and annex G stand, which is leased from the Northern Pacific railway, the elevator sites of the Consolidated buildings were held by the Duluth firm. The newly purchased properties will be operated as the Duluth elevator unit of General Mills, Inc., in charge of George Barnum. The present Barnum Grain Co., which has been in existence since 1884, will be liquidated. The office personnel of the Barnum Grain Co. and part of the staff of the Consolidated Elevtr. Co. will be retained. The personnel at the elevators will be continued without change. C. C. Plair, vice-pres. of the Consolidated company, will be connected with the new Duluth unit. With Mr. Blair, other

officers of the Consolidated Elevtr. Co. are G. H. Spencer, pres.; Alan B. Starkey, vice-pres.; J. D. Deighton, sec'y-treas.; G. B. Hathaway, ass't sec'y-treas.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Allen L. Burdick was elected manager of the Electric Steel Elevator division of Russell-Miller Milling Co. at a recent meeting of directors, succeeding the late Chas. G. Ireys.

The board of directors of General Mills, Inc., declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on common stock, payable Aug. 2 to stockholders of record July 9. This is the 60th consecutive dividend in General Mills common.—P. J. P.

E. J. Raether, building manager of the Chamber of Commerce, recently suffered a heart attack and is confined to his home. Mr. Raether was a grain elevator superintendent for many years, serving in Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis and in the Argentine.

George B. Clifford, Sr., 85, one of the founders and a president of the Cream of Wheat Corp., of which concern he was honorary board chairman, died at his home here June 17. Mr. Clifford retired as president of the Cream of Wheat Corp. in 1941, becoming honorary chairman of its board.—P. J. P.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at its July 8 meeting adopted the following resolution, effective immediately: "Acting under the provisions of sections 426 and 427 of the Rules of the Ass'n * * * hereby orders that samples of all commodities consigned to members, or to registered firms or corporations for sale in this market, shall be displayed in the Exchange room during the hours of trading, in keeping with the customs and usages of the Ass'n and in order that all interested buyers may have an opportunity to bid for such commodities." Members are reminded that the following amendment to the Rules of the Ass'n became effective with the July, 1943, futures contracts: "All warehouse receipts which are delivered on Futures Contracts made in this market shall bear an endorsement placed thereon by the warehouseman who issued such receipts, indicating the date to which storage has been paid. Storage shall be deemed to have been paid to the date so endorsed, and additional storage shall accrue immediately thereafter. Such endorsement shall follow precisely the following form, and no other form of endorsement shall be used: 'All storage and other charges paid to and including . . . except delivery charges.'"

T. R. Shaw, founder and editor of the Cargill Crop Bulletin, on July 1 retired as editor of the publication and has been succeeded by Thomas J. Totushek. His request to be relieved of his duties was prompted by his having reached retirement age and because, also, of failing eyesight. Mr. Shaw became associated with Cargill in the spring of 1903, and soon had charge of the accounting for the country elevator division. He served in this capacity until 1927, when a serious automobile accident incapacitated him for many months. On his return to active duty he was selected to develop what today is the Cargill Crop Bulletin, representing an enlargement of the mimeographed report which had been prepared previously under his direction and circulated among the executives of the company. Mr. Shaw's aptitude as a crop reporter is well known. Loyalty and devotion have marked his career. Mr. Totushek has been with Cargill since 1923. He has progressed from assistant in the laboratory to sec'y to J. H. MacMillan, president of the firm, then to the actual operating end of the business under Dr. Julius Hendel; later to the statistical research department. To this, now, has been added the responsibility of the Cargill Crop Bulletin.

MISSOURI

Perry, Mo.—W. J. Cappa of Green city has succeeded Gene Smith as manager of the M.F.A. elevator.—P. J. P.

Dixon, Mo.—R. C. Roose and Judge Chris Veasman recently bought the grain elevator and warehouse from L. L. Barber.

Summerville, Mo.—The Summerville Co-op. Ass'n reported its warehouse was damaged by a communicated fire last November.

Golden City, Mo.—Alec T. Finley has been named manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator, succeeding Kenneth Wright. Mr. Finley is a farmer living north of town and a stockholder in the organization.

Kennett, Mo.—The Sikeston Cotton Oil Mill will construct a soybean crushing mill here, capacity 400,000 bus. The plant will confine its crush to soybeans for the duration, and later cottonseed crushing facilities will be added.

Puxico, Mo.—The Puxico Mill has changed ownership and management, H. H. Sissel and E. L. Parks taking over. The mill will continue to do custom grinding and handle meal flour and all kinds of grain and feed. Sherman Suttin is the new manager.

Sikeston, Mo.—Virtually all of the 200 employees of the Scott County Milling Co. who struck recently while farm trucks filled with grain waited outside the gates, were back on the job the day following their action in response to an ultimatum by the regional W.L.B. The board ordered that they either work or lose a chance at immediate consideration of their application for wage increases. The workers, employed in two company plants here and others at Oran and Dexter, were asking 7½c an hour wage increases. Most of them received 45c an hour. W.L.B. has authorized the company to give a flat 5c an hour increase to 75 workers now receiving 45c, 15 receiving 47c, 69 at 47.5c and 24 at 49.5c.—P. J. P.

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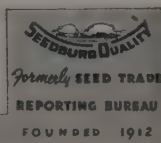
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Burlington Junction, Mo.—Clarence Miller has purchased the Jones Feed Store and moved it to the building formerly occupied by Herman Miller's garage.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

T. L. Brosnahan and Clyde C. Cook of Kansas City, and M. L. Robb of Omaha recently were elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Murray Quinn Tanner, 61, an independent grain dealer here for 18 years, died June 27 following a heart attack suffered at his home. He formerly was associated with the Scott County Milling Co.—P. J. P.

The present corn shortage has caused the corn processing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., which normally handles 112,000 bus. a week, to cut its grind to between 55,000 and 60,000 bus. The corn processing plant is independent of the company's manufacture of beer and produces sirups, glucose, starches and similar corn products.

Keith H. Hursley of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. has received a commission as lieutenant junior grade in the navy and will take a training course as aviation volunteer specialist at Quonset Point, R. I. Mr. Hursley, who has been with the grain firm for the last six years, is a member of the Board of Trade and has served as a pit broker.

The Blanton Co. will erect a soybean crushing plant in connection with its vegetable oil refinery and its plant manufacturing vegetable oil food products. The new plant has been designed to crush 6,000 bus. of beans per day, but due to shortage of critical materials the initial output will be 3,000 bus. The plant will be constructed of brick and concrete with no lumber.

MONTANA

Fromberg, Mont.—N. J. Montgomery of the Star Transfer Co. recently purchased the Occident Elevator building.

Stanford, Mont.—Ray Murray was re-elected as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

NEBRASKA

Sutton, Neb.—The Co-op. Grain Co. office has been given a coat of paint.

Sutton, Neb.—The grain bins at the Chas. Cronin elevator have been repaired.

Callaway, Neb.—William Schipporeit recently resigned his position at the Farmers Elevator.

Belgrade, Neb.—Albert Friesen is assisting John Thomas with work at the Farmers Elevator.

Ruskin, Neb.—The Ruskin Grain Co. office and scale room have been given a fresh coat of paint.

Blair, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. will build additional storage bins near its elevator.

Hildreth, Neb.—The Beadle Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator, to be used for grain storage.

O'Neill, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been purchased by Dr. H. L. Bennett, who also owns the other local elevator.

Pawnee City, Neb.—F. L. Lindbloom recently tendered his resignation as manager of the Continental Grain Co. elevator.

Monroe, Neb.—Charles Lightner is new manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. elevator, succeeding the late Charles Hammer.

Wyoming (Nebraska City p. o.), Neb.—Creighton Carlisle West, 72, well known grain dealer, died of a heart attack June 17.

Shelton, Neb.—D. L. Gammel, manager of the Shelton Grain Co., recently underwent a surgical operation in a Kearney hospital.

Wilber, Neb.—Charles Schupbach, 66, died at a local hospital July 7. He had been manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past 23 years.—P. J. P.

Milford, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n has its new modern elevator ready for the 1943 harvest. The elevator has a capacity of about 28,000 bus.

Superior, Neb.—Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., have organized a Nebraska corporation, to engage in business here, handling poultry feeds and operating a grain elevator.

Dalton, Neb.—The cement wall on the north side of the Dalton Co-op. Society elevator has been replaced and the entire structure will be coated sometime in the near future.

Clarkson, Neb.—Misek & Studnicka are remodeling their grain elevator. The driveway is being widened several feet and a new grain hoist for loading cars is being installed.

Trenton, Neb.—The Co-operative Oil & Grain Co. are installing a large and modern scale with 45 ft. long concrete and steel deck in preparation for handling the present wheat crop.

Motala (Minden p. o.), Neb.—The Motala Grain Co. under the management of Theodore Etzelmler began buying grain July 1. This elevator had been closed since early this year.

Elm Creek, Neb.—A new alfalfa dehydrating unit is being installed at the Allied Co.'s alfalfa plant, to replace the one shipped out prior to the plant's purchase by the present owners.

Inland, Neb.—The Inland elevator, purchased recently by Dean Shafer of Hastings from A. M. Brooking, has been repaired. A ramp for unloading trucks has been installed. F. H. Yilk is manager.

Chappell, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported it had just completed one of the best years it has experienced. Net profits for the year amounted to \$42,076.20. Walter W. Peterson is manager.

DeWitt, Neb.—W. W. Barnby, local grain man and elevator operator, and Mrs. Clara Greer of Wilber were married June 21. After a honeymoon trip to Colorado they will reside on Mr. Barnby's ranch.

Ravenna, Neb.—George E. Winslade, former manager of the Ravenna Mills, died at Omaha recently, where he had lived since Ravenna mill burned, continuing there in the employ of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills.

Sutton, Neb.—Lightning struck the top of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. elevator recently, west of the office building, and tore a large hole in the roof. The charge was grounded on the conveyor system, however, and failed to ignite the building.

Arapahoe, Neb.—Rankin Bros. of Cambridge and Holbrook have purchased the east elevator formerly operated by the Farmers Co-operative and under lease at present to Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., possession taken July 1. Harry Blauvelt, now associated with Rankin Bros. at Holbrook, will manage the local elevator.

Red Cloud, Neb.—The Lyle A. Harris Grain Co. business and elevator owned by Lyle Harris and Connie Rasser have been purchased by Eberhardt & Simpson of Salina and will operate in the future as the Red Cloud Grain Co.

Wauneta, Neb.—Billy Jussell, 13, employed by the Farmers Equity at the government grain bins, fell on the shaft of a loading elevator June 27, and, his clothes torn from his body, escaped with no more serious injuries than severe bruises from his hip to his knee.

Phillips, Neb.—Fay H. Chambers, manager of the Phillips Grain Co. elevator, was painfully injured and his son, Lester, was considerably shaken up when a chain broke while they were unloading a feed mixer at the elevator. Glenn Stauffer succeeded in lifting the mixer free from Mr. Chambers who, since, has been getting about on crutches as a result of the accident.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state railway commission has issued an order continuing in force the storage rates for public warehouses of grain under its control. The rates are the same as those which have been in effect since 1935, and are one-thirtieth of a cent a day for each day grain is stored, with a minimum charge of one cent a bu. if the grain is sold to the warehouseman, and two cents otherwise.

Monroe, Neb.—Charles Lee Hammer, 59, manager of the T. B. Hord Lumber & Grain Co. here since 1927, died June 14. He had been in failing health for several years. Before coming to Monroe he was manager of the elevator and lumber yard for the Kent & Burke Co. at Merchiston for 10 years.

Franklin, Neb.—Eberhardt & Simpson of Salina have purchased the Lyle A. Harris Grain Co. elevators here and at Red Cloud and have taken possession. The personnel of both elevators will be retained by the new owners who will continue to conduct the business as in the past. The local elevator will be known as the Franklin Grain Co.

OMAHA LETTER

The Butler-Welsh Grain Co. was granted a reduction in taxes on the company's South Omaha elevator from \$40,500 to \$28,800.

Adolph Mayer, manager of the local branch of the Continental Grain Co., and Miss Edna Wollenberger of New York, N. Y., were married June 13 in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. After a short honeymoon trip to Colorado they returned here to make their home.

The Kellogg Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., has acquired a long-term lease on the plant and equipment of the Miller Cereal Mills and soon will begin the manufacture of Kellogg products in the local plant. The 300 employees of the Miller plant will become members of the Kellogg organization with the transfer of the plant. The Kellogg plant claims the distinction of being the world's largest manufacturer of ready to eat cereals. It has plants in England, Australia, and Canada. Ed S. Miller and his two sons, Max A. Miller and Eugene A. Miller will retire from the milling business here.

NEW ENGLAND

Easton, Me.—The plant of F. H. Watson burned Dec. 19, 1942, at 2 a.m.

Concord, N. H.—The G. N. Bartemus Co. elevator and feed mill were badly damaged by fire originating from a hot bearing on a corn separator, about 10:00 a.m. on June 30. A very considerable amount of stock was damaged or destroyed.



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NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—In a recent fire at Ravel Bros. Feed Store between 5,000 and 6,000 burlap sacks burned, the loss of which, Mr. Ravel stated, constituted the major part of the entire loss suffered owing to the fact the sacks are nearly irreplaceable. A grinder and mixing machine also were ruined and a truck was damaged. Several hundred small chickens were suffocated.

NEW YORK

Dundee, N. Y.—Lightning did some small damage in the Watson & O'Brien plant recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Urban Milling Co.'s six-story flour mill was damaged by fire that started from a hot bearing on a dust conveyor on the third floor and spread to the fourth floor. Damage to the building was estimated at \$1,000 and loss to flour and feed, \$300.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wyndemere, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator is undergoing extensive repairs.

Manvel, N. D.—Robert A. Busch is new manager at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Aneta, N. D.—Rolf Severinson is the new manager at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Anselm, N. D.—Syvert Bolstad is new manager at the Anselm Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator.

Bordulac, N. D.—A customer's truck broke thru the scale platform at the Bordulac Farmers Union Grain Co. recently.

Finley, N. D.—S. B. Dyrstad was re-elected manager of the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Rohrville (Devils Lake p. o.), N. D.—A. W. Hoffmeyer is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, succeeding F. T. Patterson.

Hillsborg, N. D.—Lewis Wavra of Temple, N. D., is the new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator succeeding Earl Johnson.

Fessenden, N. D.—The Fessenden Co-operative Ass'n has taken over the elevator formerly operated by Atlee Turner. R. M. Richardson is manager.

Portland Junction (Mayville p. o.), N. D.—N. C. Norgaard was re-appointed manager of the Portland Junction Grain Co. elevator at the annual stockholders' meeting.

Edmore, N. D.—Elmer A. Melland, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Tolna, N. D., is new manager of the Farmers Shipping & Supply Co. elevator.

Verona, N. D.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of the elevator of the Farmers Union Grain Co., which was destroyed by fire on May 21, at an estimated loss of \$10,000.—F. E.

Tolna, N. D.—F. T. Patterson, former manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. at Rohrville, N. D., succeeded Elmer A. Melland as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here.

Watford City, N. D.—N. A. Hearonemus, formerly of Souris, has accepted the position as manager of a local elevator. He recently received his honorable discharge from army service.

Cathay, N. D.—A warehouse at the plant of the J. C. Miller Elevator burst on June 23. It contained about 12,000 bus. of grain and was immediately reloaded into cars and shipped to the terminal.—B. H.

Edgeley, N. D.—L. M. Oppegaard was renamed manager and Albert Johnson, assistant manager, of the Farmers Union Grain Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting. Profits for the year totaled \$17,243.91.

Killdeer, N. D.—Ray Fitzgerald of the Occident Elvtr. Co. has moved the flour shed of the old Powers elevator near his place of business. Some years ago the Occident Elvtr. Co. bought the Powers line of elevators.

Hankinson, N. D.—Oscar Ingebritson of Roslyn, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Philip Horn who resigned and will go to California after serving in the position for 15 years.

Fairdale, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator celebrated the conclusion of 25 successful years of operation with a picnic and program June 23. Martin Arneson, who has been manager of the elevator during its entire existence, was honored on the occasion.

Mandan, N. D.—Joseph Wetch, 35, was killed, recently, when his throat was cut by a moving chain in the Farmers Co-op. Elevator plant. J. N. Jasjowiah, manager, stated Wetch was greasing a gear on the shaft, apparently, when his clothing caught and pulled him against the chain.

Temple, N. D.—H. M. Christen, for many years agent here for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., and since May 1 agent for the St. Anthony & Dakota branch of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, has been transferred here, to take charge of the company's local elevator.

Pekin, N. D.—Oliver Sunde has resigned as manager of Pekin Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and Ed. J. Bina, formerly operating a Farmers Union Elevator at Mowbray, N. D., took charge July 1. The elevator company hit a tops for profits during last year. Mr. Sunde will either remain in the grain business or move to the coast.—B. H.

Powers Lake, N. D.—Philip Peterson, manager of the Farmers Equity Elevator, is doubly happy because his pocketbook containing over \$100, which dropped from his pocket when he was loading a car with wheat, was recovered when the car was unloaded at the St. Paul, Minn., elevator and returned to him. If you must carry currency place it in a strong money belt.

OHIO

Waldo, O.—The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. sold its local business to C. N. Briggs, local feed dealer. Charles Kaelber managed the elevator.

Milton Center, O.—The Mennel Milling Co. reported its plants here and at Roachton were damaged by high winds recently. The loss was small.

Wicks, O.—The elevator owned and operated by the Kinsman Feed & Supply Co. was totally destroyed by a fire caused by lightning on June 27.

McClure, O.—R. L. Browning, an employee of the McClure Elvtr. Co. for the last 23 years, has been appointed manager, succeeding the late Chas. C. Schafer.

Edison, O.—A. C. Harvey, owner and operator of Edison Mills, has been named mayor, succeeding Paul Hiskey, who was inducted into the Navy.—P. J. P.

Glendale, O.—Fire originating in a pile of bags in the basement of the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n feed mill on May 19 was brought under control quickly, with little loss resulting.

Ashville, O.—The oat bin containing 2,500 bus. of oats, located over the main driveway at the Ashville Grain Co. elevator, gave way, recently, and crashed to the floor below. No one was injured.

Lakeville, O.—The grain elevator owned by Jno. W. Horn & Son was destroyed by fire early June 15 along with 4,000 bus. of wheat stored there. Sparks from a passing locomotive are believed to have started the fire.

Circleville, O.—Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, has promoted Rav E. Rowland, former manager of the company's properties in Circleville and Pickaway County, to vice president in charge of production.—P. J. P.

Cincinnati, O.—The directors of Co-operative Mills of Ohio met here recently and declared a dividend of 6 per cent on outstanding capital stock for the fiscal year ended June 30. H. S. Agster, Harrisburg, Pa., vice-president, presided.—P. J. P.

Toledo, O.—Lee Wagoner, recently appointed wheat buyer for the National Milling Co., is making application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade. Mr. Wagoner was formerly associated with the Norris Grain Co. of Chicago.

Sabina, O.—Elmer T. and Georgianna McPherson have filed suit in Clinton County common pleas court seeking \$5,000 damages from Dewine & Hamma, elevator operators, to restrain the firm from allowing dust, cobs, husks, chaff, etc., to fall on property owned by the defendants.

London, O.—Believing the fire that broke out in the F. J. Wood & Sons elevator the afternoon of May 30 was of incendiary origin, the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, in launching an investigation has offered a \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the plant.

Cardington, O.—Mrs. Adna Mills, owner of the Mills Feed & Seed Store, purchased the local elevator of the K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. elevator, who had operated here for the past 10 years. Harry Kaelber had been manager. The K. & W. Feed & Supply Co. was a partnership composed of Charles Kaelber, Harry F. Kaelber and George Wick.

Lexington, O.—The Berea Milling Co., recent purchaser of the former A. B. Beverstock elevator here, will move its Berea plant here and start operations this fall. It is anticipated that between 400,000 and 500,000 bus. of beans will be handled. Operations will consist of extracting the oil from the beans, grinding and converting the meal into feed. Approximately 25 persons will be employed in the plant.

De Graff, O.—Saunders Mills, Inc., Toledo, has purchased Farm Industries, Inc., the local plant becoming a unit of the line of 28 dehydrating mills in several states operated by the purchaser. William L. Arnett of Columbus was sole owner having several months ago purchased the plant from John and Win Kinnan. Richard Walker, formerly of Columbus, is the manager here for the Saunders Mills.—P. J. P.

Leavittsburg, O.—The Klingensmith Feed Mill, in business for 42 years, burned to the ground the night of June 22. The loss was estimated at approximately \$25,000, with partial insurance. A dust explosion inside, after the east side of the upper floor of the frame building ignited, set the entire frame structure ablaze at once. Capt. Ora M. Smith, 46, of the Warren fire department, died of a heart attack brought on by terrific heat and exhaustion while fighting the fire. Mr. Klingensmith said he will rebuild the mill. He had installed a new feed crusher and mixer in the plant recently.

Columbus, O.—A proposed capital expansion drive to facilitate additions to production equipment of Farm Buro Co-operatives in Ohio thru the raising of \$500,000 thru the sale of first preferred stock, has been approved by the board of directors of the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n. The proposal has been referred to the 1,000 Farm Buro Advisory Councils in Ohio for discussion and report. Plans and procedure for the campaign will be made in the light of the council responses. There are 152 Farm Buro Co-op. stores thruout the state. Recent additions to the state co-op's facilities include an alfalfa dehydrator plant at Pavne, O., terminal and soybean mill at Springfield, O., and additions to the oil refinery purchased the past year at Meraux, La. Other equipment that may become available in the near future include a lumber mill, an oil storage terminal, additional feed processing plants.—P. J. P.

OKLAHOMA

Blackwell, Okla.—The elevator of the Midland Flour Co. was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Wewoka, Okla.—The Wewoka Feeders Supply Co. has been purchased from Otis Harrison by E. C. Smart.

Shawnee, Okla.—A truck belonging to the Shawnee Milling Co. burned recently.

Mountain Park, Okla.—Harold Schoonover of near Snyder is new manager of the Adair-Morton Grain Co. elevator.

Sayre, Okla.—The E. C. Simmons & Son elevator was damaged by fire recently. The loss was estimated at about \$1,000.

Bison, Okla.—The Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. will close its elevator here and transfer the elevator manager, John Roads, to Jefferson, Okla.

Hennessey, Okla.—We installed three dust collectors in our elevator just before harvest started.—Farmers Elvtr. & Co-op. Ass'n, F. E. Grim, mgr.

Helena, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new feed grinder and will grind feed for its retail sales as well as do custom grinding.

Pawnee, Okla.—The Pawnee Grain Co. has purchased the building occupied formerly by the Barnes Produce Co., and is remodeling it and installing new equipment.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—Slight damage was done as the result of a fire at the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill recently. Firemen, on the scene early, quickly brought the flames under control.

Ames, Okla.—A 20-h.p. motor operating the leg at the plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned out recently, the burn-out caused by improper hookup of low voltage release. Amount of loss, \$115.50.

Ponca City, Okla.—Early this year we installed a new feed plant with capacity of 50 tons per full day. Ingredients very difficult to buy, especially high proteins and corn.—Ponca City Milling Co., D. J. Donahoe, Jr., gen'l mgr.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Chickasha Oil Mill Co. is getting the old Apache Oil Mill ready for crushing peanuts, Marion Lucas of the Chickasha Co. announced. He stated the mill also will be put in condition to crush flaxseed.

Alva, Okla.—The old Rock Island hotel has been purchased by the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. and will be razed as soon as harvest is over. The grain company will use the ground for future construction purposes Claude Nickell, local manager, stated.

Enid, Okla.—W. E. Head, wheat elevator employee, has had a concrete example of the "good neighbor" policy in action, and he likes it. Last spring he lost his billfold containing \$52 in a grain bin. Recently the C.C.C. authorized the export of some Enid wheat to Mexico. Head received a package from Mexico last June 24. You guessed it. In it was his billfold AND the \$52.

Roosevelt, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hobert, Okla., has purchased the properties of the Adair-Morton Grain Co. here and at Cold Springs. L. E. Jackson has been named manager of the local elevator. All forms of farm produce and grains will be handled and it is planned to install feed grinding and seed cleaning equipment later, Sid Barnes, general manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, stated.

Grandfield, Okla.—J. W. Caldwell, employed at the R. S. Helton Elevator, was severely injured June 20 when one of the sliding doors at the elevator fell on him as he was opening them. A man standing nearby narrowly escaped being struck by the falling door, and rescued Mr. Caldwell from under it. He was rushed to the hospital where it was found no bones were broken but he had sustained severe bruises on his right hip, leg and abdomen.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Two suspects recently were held while police continued investigation into a car of wheat belonging to the Bar-Dew Grain Products Co. which was unloaded here recently. The suspects, who owned a truck, had been hired to unload the wheat with instructions to haul it to the company's elevator on Oak Ave., according to the owner. Investigations made later disclosed that only a part of the wheat reached the elevator. The diverted wheat was located, officers said.

Tyrone, Okla.—T. E. Compton has purchased the Light Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator, thus adding another to his line of elevators. He has filled the elevator already with new wheat since its purchase. The Light warehouse and residence were included in the purchase.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Grain Co. recently sent a gift of cigarets to the country's fighting forces. Out in Oran, North Africa, an Oklahoma soldier, James C. Crowley of El Reno, was given a cigaret pack. Opening them he found the label "Compliments of Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Okla." Let Crowley tell it. "To me, as far as I was from home, it was just like talking to someone from my own home town." Strange, how, sometimes, little things become big things when they land in the right places.

Weatherford, Okla.—An extensive remodeling program has been completed at the Weatherford Milling Co. plant. The elevator has been enlarged and remodeled. Stonewall building rock, a combination of asbestos and cement, has been used for the outside covering. The old warehouse has been razed and the storage capacity of the elevator increased from 45,000 to 87,000 bus., Jack Lohrengel, manager, announced. Much new equipment has been installed, including belts, buckets, motors, and drive shafts. It is now possible to handle 3,500 lbs. of wheat per minute, Lohrengel said.

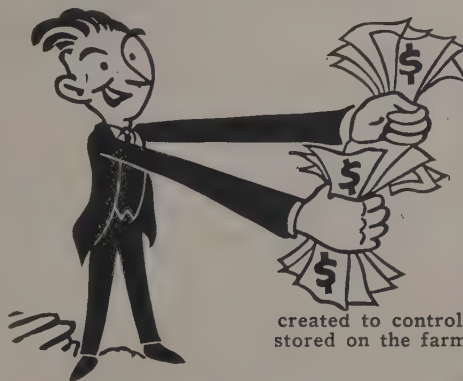
Enid, Okla.—In a friendly suit, Mrs. J. W. Schneider, as plaintiff, recently was awarded a judgment of \$605.18 plus costs, against the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange Co. She was awarded \$305.18 on the first cause of action, to recover from the defendant medical, hospital and funeral expenses incurred last month when her husband was fatally injured in a fall in a local grain elevator owned by the Union Equity Co-operative Exchange. In her second cause of action, she was awarded \$300, based on the life expectancy of her husband, who was 71 at the time of his death. She had asked \$500 on both counts.

Durant, Okla.—One building of the six units that make up the Stewart Milling Co. plant, was destroyed by fire and its contents of feed grinding and mixing machinery and a quantity of feed and grain burned. Quick and efficient action controlled the fire, confining it to the feed grinding and storage building.

Watonga, Okla.—Palecek Bros. of Enid have purchased the local interests of the General Grain Co. The buildings will be remodeled and new equipment installed. The elevator will continue to be open during the current grain buying season and will be operated under the trade name of Farmers Elevator, No. 2. Ben Schuber, who has served as manager for the General Grain Co., will continue temporarily in that capacity for the new owners.

Foyil, Okla.—The Foyil Farmers Union Local has purchased the J. W. Wood elevator and taken over active operation of the plant. Mr. Wood will continue as manager for the present. He is an experienced grain man, having been in the business for some 15 years. He was associated as buyer with the late J. W. Stewart for several years. About 10 years ago he entered business for himself and constructed the local elevator. The new owners will operate the business on a co-operative basis.

Alva, Okla.—The Alva Public Terminal Elvtr. Co., newly organized, will construct a million-bushel concrete, fireproof grain terminal elevator here, building to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible so it may be placed in operation some time this fall. The terminal, which will be open for the use of the entire northwest part of Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, will be built so it can be enlarged at any time in the future. The most modern cleaning and treating machinery will be installed. The company, in the formative stages for some time, is made up of local business men and firms of northwest Oklahoma. It will have a capital of about \$250,000. Finance and building problems will be handled by a five-member board of directors made up of King



PAYS OFF Twice!!

Lusty, two-fisted benefits are derived by mill and elevator operators who sell Weevil-Fume, the dependable fumigant Weevil, Bran Bugs and Moths in grain created to control stored on the farm.



FIRST, pays a substantial cash profit, although sold to grain growers at a reasonable price.

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WHAT'S MORE, Weevil-Fume "pays off" in a big way by promoting priceless goodwill. Sold only through mill and elevator operators. A safe, highly effective, downright dependable fumigant made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, the 3 to 1 choice of the grain trade.

It will pay you well in more ways than one to stock and sell Weevil-Fume. Investigate. Write for details today.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Aitken, president; C. C. Nickell, vice-pres.; Bill Stites, sec'y; William Hackett, treasurer, and Lee Woodward. A larger board of directors will be elected when the stock is completely subscribed and the terminal company is incorporated.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER

Charles Griffin, 40, suffered a fractured skull, a broken elbow, lacerations of the face, and possible internal injuries June 21 when he was caught in the machinery when adjusting a conveyor belt at the Acme Flour Mills. He was removed to Wesley Hospital where it was reported he was doing as well as could be expected.

While working on a transformer rack in the Superior Feed Mills ground recently Fred Henderson, 26, employed by the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., was electrocuted and a co-worker and company foreman, John Rayburn, 41, was injured. Henderson came in contact with an electric wire carrying 2,300 volts and Rayburn leaped for him in an effort to dislodge him. Both men fell 22 ft. to the ground. Rayburn suffered burns and other injuries.

An area training conference with the milling industry was held June 23 in the Key building in an effort to determine the specific training needs of the industry and the training facilities available. Milton G. Young, area director for the war manpower commission, was in charge of the meeting. Among the mills represented were Acme and General Mills, Oklahoma City; El Reno and the Canadian Mills, El Reno; Yukon and Mobry Mills, Yukon. Representatives of all training agencies were present.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ranier, Ore.—Ranier Feed Store was destroyed by fire June 15.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Hirsch Feed & Grain Co., Inc., is being voluntarily dissolved.

Dayton, Wash.—The Dayton Feed & Fuel Co. has remodeled and enlarged its office.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Thomas D. Sutherland, 75, proprietor of the Hoquiam Feed Co., died recently.

Colfax, Wash.—D. W. Glasgow, from Heppner, Ore., is the new manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc.

Rockford, Wash.—Farmers' Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated here by C. A. Carlson, Frank F. Fonder, R. E. Gohlman.—F. K. H.

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Bos Bros. Feed Store was purchased recently by H. W. Farwell, who is in charge here, and Alec Bleyhl of Grandview.

Ritzville, Wash.—Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. took in approximately 336,000 bus. of wheat last year for an all-time record, Manager Henry L. Cordes reported.—F. K. H.

Uniontown, Wash.—Rex Pardue, formerly with the Union Warehouse & Merc. Co. at Craigmont, Ida., recently became manager of the Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n.

Monroe, Wash.—The large warehouse of the Monroe Feed Mill, which was damaged badly during a windstorm in May, has been completely remodeled. Albert Oregard is owner and operator of the business.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Tacoma Feed Co. plant was badly damaged by a fire about 8:00 p.m. on June 29. Damage was estimated at \$25,000. Cause of fire believed to have been short circuit in an electric motor.—F. K. H.

Kahlotus, Wash.—The Kahlotus Grain & Supply Co. which has been in business here for the past twenty years, has been dissolved. The warehouses and office buildings were purchased by R. E. Peot.—F. K. H.

Ontario, Ore.—The loss on the feed mill building of the Ontario Grain Co., that burned May 27, reported in previous issue of the Journal, was estimated at \$15,000; fully insured. The stock loss, under-insured, was heavy.

Corvallis, Ore.—Fire starting in two separate buildings of the plant at the same time, July 3, destroyed the Fischer's Mill & Warehouse Co. building and contents with a loss of \$50,000. Officers believe it was deliberately set by a fire bug.—F. K. H.

Worley, Ida.—Ed Johnson has resigned as manager of the Worley Grain Growers, Inc., to take a position with the Washington-Idaho Seed Co. at Walla Walla. Merle Johnson has succeeded him as local manager of Worley Grain Growers, Inc.

Spokane, Wash.—New members recently enrolled by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following firms: R. H. Sutherland Seed Co., Colfax; Garland Swanson, Lone, Ore., Farm-to-Boat Grain Co., LaCrosse, Wash.—Don M. Gemberling, sec'y.

Athens, Ore.—The A. H. McIntyre Grain Elevator Co. will clean and fumigate dry peas this year. The No. 4 cleaner is now ready for peas at Waterman Station, Ore. There is an acreage of around 1,600 acres and the most of them will be bulked into the elevator, cleaned and sacked, according to government specifications.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Grain Exchange will observe a minute of silent prayer during the session each day, beginning at 11:30 a.m. daily except Saturday when the observance will be at 10:15 a.m. The grain bell will sound at that time and everyone present will be asked to stand and observe silence for one minute. The new practice started June 24.

Peck, Ida.—E. E. Rogers, of Peck, was named president of the Peck Grain Growers' succeeding Fred Coon, of Mohler, Ida., at the annual reorganization meeting of the board. Secretary Walter Nelson reported that in the last year the company added 45,000 bus. of storage, and it will have facilities to handle this year's crops of grain, beans and peas.—F. K. H.

Prosser, Wash.—Two strains of guayule from the guayule emergency rubber projects have been planted at the state irrigation branch station, Supt. Harold P. Singleton revealed. Other plants being tried out as rubber possibilities are the Russian dandelion, Indian hemp and the milkweed. Testing of the plants for rubber content is done by the department of botany at Washington State College.—F. K. H.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—V. F. Rae and V. C. Asbury, both of Spokane, have taken over the former General Feed Store and warehouse which was operated by the late Percy Leonard, and will operate the business as partners. Both are experienced in the feed business. Mr. Asbury operates his own feed store in Spokane. Mr. Rae will be in charge of the local store. He stated he plans to do both grinding and mixing of feeds and stock a complete line of Centennial feeds.

Spokane, Wash.—Members of the North Pacific Grain Growers' Ass'n have elected Harry E. Goldsworth of Rosalia their new president, succeeding A. C. Linehan of Genesee, Ida. A. E. Sutton of Portland, Ore., was re-elected manager and treasurer. Managers of the association's locals selected A. Eugene Kelley of Walla Walla as their president and Francisco Greig, St. John, sec'y-treasurer. Mr. Sutton reported that the association handled 7,500,000 bus. of wheat during the year.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The State Director of Agriculture has approved the country warehouse grain tariff. Charges per bushel on wheat, rye and barley, in dollars, are .03 for handling, .005 for storing per month after 10 days free, .003 for weighing, .03 for loading, .015 for reconditioning, .005 for loading from storage to cars or trucks on orders for forwarding. For bulking sacked grain into cars the charge is .0225 on wheat and rye, .02 on barley, .015 on oats, .0025 on peas. On oats the charge is .02 for handling, .004 for storage, .02 for loading, and .004 for loading from storage to cars or trucks on orders for forwarding.

Monroe, Wash.—V. V. Wolfkill and son, Bud Wolfkill having sold their feed and seed business in Mt. Vernon, to Fred Noble, will concentrate their efforts in the conduct of their local business. Improvements representing a considerable expenditure will be made on the local plant. Machinery will be repaired and new, modern equipment installed to facilitate the handling of feeds, seeds and other commodities. A new sack sewing machine will be added and the ground around the plant is being improved to facilitate both truck and railway shipments. Byron Rarey, who was manager of the Mt. Vernon plant, will have charge of the business here, and Herb Miller, who has been local manager, will be outside contact man for the firm.

PENNSYLVANIA

Camp Hill, Pa.—Spangler Flour Mills has just completed the construction of four 18-ft. concrete tanks 60 ft. high with interstice bins, adding 50,000 bus. for wheat storage. Eikenberry Const. Co. did the work.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Volga, S. D.—An addition is being built to the George O. Cotton & Son elevator.

Viborg, S. D.—Carl Lauridsen was re-elected manager of the Co-op. Elevator recently.

Hetland, S. D.—William J. Inglis is the new manager of the Co-operative Ass'n elevator.

Parkston, S. D.—The H. G. Rempfer elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Cresbard, S. D.—The Cresbard Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds on June 25. The loss was small.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Otto Eastberg was continued as elevator manager at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Nunda, S. D.—M. J. Nelson was re-hired as manager of the Nunda Co-operative Ass'n elevator at the recent annual stockholders meeting.

Crocker, S. D.—O. M. Rasmusson was re-appointed manager of the Crocker Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting.

Waverly, S. D.—Ralph Hill recently resigned as manager of the Sheldon F. Reese elevator at Willow Lake and accepted a position here with the Benson-Quinn Co.

Redfield, S. D.—Work is now in progress on the construction of a larger grain pit and installation of a new scale at the Sheldon Reese Elvtr. Co. elevator. The work is being done by Sterling Norbeck Co.—F. E.

Iroquois, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator is being repaired. A concrete pit is being built beneath the scale and a new foundation is being placed under the north wall of the elevator. J. H. Moeller, Jr., operates the elevator.

Wallace, S. D.—A five per cent dividend on capital stock and a two per cent patronage dividend were voted by the board of directors of the Wallace Farmers Elevator at its annual meeting. Hiram Hanson was renamed manager.—F. E.

Ferney, S. D.—Directors of the Ferney Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and all officers were renamed recently. Paul E. Krueger is president and G. A. Kline, treasurer and general manager. The company operates elevators at Groton, Ferney, Stratford and James.—F. E.

Java, S. D.—The Java Equity Exchange made a net profit of \$18,346.27 during the last year, stockholders were informed at the annual meeting. The grain department accounted for \$15,601.96. Heinrich Mueller was elected president and Gottlieb Zeller, sec'y.—F. E.

Warner, S. D.—The Warner Co-operative Elevator burned June 25 together with approximately 25,000 bus. of stored wheat and a quantity of other grain. The fire started in the cupola from an over-heated bearing. The loss is estimated at approximately \$50,000. Frank Morgan is manager.

Groton, S. D.—Considerable damage was done to the elevator of the Groton Farmers Elvtr. Co. June 27 by high winds.

Willow Lake, S. D.—A \$15,000 mortgage was burned at the annual meeting of the Willow Lake Farmers' elevator recently. The company now is entirely free of mortgage indebtedness. Profit for the year was \$12,311.97. Total assets are \$55,337.96. A. W. Anderson was renamed president; James Morgan was reappointed manager and Leslie Phillips assistant manager.—F. E.

Yankton, S. D.—Hugh S. Riley, 56, well known grain man, died of a heart ailment in an Omaha hospital June 23. Mr. Riley had a wide acquaintance in Wakonda and Irene vicinities as well as in this city, thru his ownership of six grain elevators located in these communities. Three elevators were located in Irene, two in Wakonda and one here. In his early days Mr. Riley was associated with the J. J. Mullaney Grain Co. at Beresford and at Irene, later establishing his own elevator company in 1919 at Irene. After organizing this elevator he founded one in Wakonda and later here, establishing his main office here three years ago.

TEXAS

Fredericksburg, Tex. — A new warehouse, 80 x 125 ft. in size, has been built at the Henry Burg Store, for storage of grain and other commodities.

Greenville, Tex.—J. W. Barlow, 65, mayor, at one time general manager of the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., died at his desk of a heart attack July 5.—P. J. P.

Lyford, Tex.—Machinery for a grain drying plant is being installed in the building formerly occupied by Massey-Harris filling station by W. E. Redding.—P. J. P.

Anton, Tex.—The Doggett Grain Co. is building an office, reinforced concrete, also installing a new 40-ft. scale at its local branch. Headquarters of the Doggett Grain Co. are at Dallas.

San Antonio, Tex.—An overheated generator at the Liberty Flour Mill ignited recently, causing damage estimated at \$1,000. The mill had been shut down for a short time and preparations were being made to repair the generator when the blaze occurred.

Saginaw (Fort Worth p. o.), Tex.—Mid-Continent Grain Co. has completed the big salvage job at the Burrus mill where several million bushels of wheat have been smoldering for four months following the explosion and fire in the large elevator adjoining the mill Feb. 23.

Bay City, Tex.—Mr. Christianson is constructing a drying plant for rice here, to care for about 8,000 acres of rice. The old canning plant north of here is to be rebuilt for the purpose. Ottis Bros. Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator and warehouse for drying rice in the Wadsworth area. Ottis Bros. are rice farmers in Matagorda County since 1911. The new plant will cost approximately \$50,000. It will take care of about 100,000 sacks of rice this year.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—W. E. Peterson, manager of the grain division of the Globe Mills, dropped dead June 17, of a heart attack. Mr. Peterson had been employed by the Globe Mills for the last 25 years and was well known in grain circles of the country.

WISCONSIN

Sussex, Wis.—The Nettesheim & Otto, Inc., elevator sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Bruce, Wis. — The Clark & Svoma Feed Store was gutted by fire recently, the blaze started by lightning.



EVERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars' worth of food.

Every day five million dollars' worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it's easy to see the job that faces the farmers—and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything—it all adds up to a total of 1½ million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every four seconds.

They are also starting a special troop movement every six minutes of the day and night.

New equipment and needed materials are next to impossible to get. And there is a limit to the load which can be carried by the railroads with what they now have.

That's why coaches are sometimes crowded, why trains are sometimes late, why you cannot always travel as comfortably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the food front, however, the railroads are devoting every bit of their experience and initiative to provide the transportation needed to keep our battle lines strong.



Waukegan, Wis.—The C. J. Schmidt elevator was badly damaged by high winds on June 3.

Menomonie, Wis. — The Wisconsin Milling plant was damaged by lightning entering on the power wires June 4.

Bruce, Wis. — The Rusk County Flour & Feed Co. plant was destroyed by fire on June 15, kindled by lightning.

Wrightstown, Wis.—Lightning entering on power wires caused some small damage to the A. G. Wells Co. elevator on June 21.

Kenosha, Wis.—The Victory Flour & Feed Co. has been organized, 20 shares at \$100 each; Jul Nielsen, Ray Wicks, Jno. Visscher.

Burlington, Wis.—Glenayre Feeds, Inc., has been organized; 300 shares, n.p.v.; to deal in animal, dairy and poultry feeds and concentrates; Alb. and Josephine D. Angell, Edwin J. Boyle.

Amery, Wis.—Work is underway on the construction of the feed mill by the Northern Supply Co. The 21,600-bus. mill is to be of steel, concrete and frame construction, S. M. Lien, manager, announced. It replaces a structure destroyed by fire on Jan. 23.—F. E.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Fred H. Pittelkow, the new president of the Retail Feed Ass'n, has been in the feed, flour and grain business for more than 15 years. He has long been connected with the H. P. Schmidt Milling Co. at Oshkosh. He served on the board of directors of the Ass'n for four years, as vice-pres. for two years, and at present is manager of the H. P. Schmidt Milling Co. His long connection with the Ass'n and association work insures a most efficient administration for the organization.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Charles Riebow, 62, who operated a flour and feed business here for the last 35 years, died recently after a short illness.

Chas. J. Bothe, 71, who operated a flour and feed store here with his father, William Bothe, for many years and later conducted his own business, died June 29.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., recently declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30c a share on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 20c a share on the common stock of the company, both payable July 31, 1943, to stockholders of record July 15, 1943.

WYOMING

Torrington, Wyo.—The Brown Bean organization of Gering, Neb., of which Ed Hise is manager, is building a bean elevator here.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15.	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15.	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15.	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15.	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15.	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15.	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0

FARM PRICES						
Jan. 15.	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15.	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15.	122.7	94.3	58.4	68.9	74.3	165
Apr. 15.	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15.	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15.	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

Insect Pests in Canadian Stored Grain

By DR. B. N. SMALLMAN, Entomologist,
Dominion Dept. of Agriculture

In 1942 as in 1941, the majority of reported insect infestations occurred in grain stored in temporary storage structures. It is increasingly clear that "dead" storage in the temporary annexes is much more susceptible to insect attack than normal storage as represented by the country and terminal elevators. The insulation provided by storage units of 30,000 bushels or more has greatly reduced the normal advantages of low winter temperatures. Moreover, the temporary structures are difficult to maintain in a weather-tight condition and moisture reaching the grain provides a nucleus for infestation. The large grain surface in these storage structures tends to accumulate moisture during the winter and greatly favors the development of grain mites.

A primary difficulty has been the detection of localized insect infestations in the 30,000-bushel country annexes and the 2,000,000-bushel terminal annexes. Methods for checking grain temperatures and securing grain samples by probing are now in general use and are of the greatest value. The multiple-sample "GRL Probe" developed by the Grain Research Laboratory reduces the time and labor previously involved in probing. A "hot spot" at some depth in the grain will produce, in winter, an area of "tough" grain on the surface and many "hot spots" have been detected in this way. The observation that localized infestations and associated "hot spots" almost invariably occur in the central part of the storage structure has limited the area in which intensive probing is necessary. With the application of these various methods, "hot spots" are now being detected before they have reached serious dimensions.

As long-time storage has continued, insects previously unimportant have become major pests and insects formerly unreported from Western Canada, have appeared. During 1941, the rust red grain beetle was reported only occasionally, but in 1942 this insect became a major pest. Rice weevils and granary weevils, previously unreported in commercially stored grain in Western Canada, have appeared in southern and central Manitoba. Spider beetles, normally pests of stored flour, have been found infesting stored wheat in a considerable number of cases. Psocids were formerly regarded as harmless in stored grain, but have recently been implicated in the heating of grain stored in the large terminal annexes.

Direct damage caused by grain insects has been small. This is because the insects with which we are chiefly concerned do not attack the whole wheat berry but confine their feeding to the germ end and extraneous material in the grain. However, indirect damage due to the increase of temperature and moisture of grain infested with these insects has been considerable. In a few instances grades have been lowered, and it has been necessary to "turn" very large quantities of wheat because of insect infestations. It is a tribute to the vigilance being maintained by the grain trade that losses to date may be stated in terms of outlay for control measures rather than actual losses of stored grain.

May Use Chemical Nitrogen on Fall Crops

The War Food Administration has announced that the use of chemical nitrogen on grains sown in the fall of 1943 for harvest will be permitted.

The use of chemical nitrogen on such crops was prohibited in 1942; but the supply of chemical nitrogen available to agriculture in the year beginning July 1 will be 15 per cent larger than the record amount used in 1941. Domestic production has increased and military requirements have eased.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ———— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.05, plus postage

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Grain Carriers

Abandonment of 86.99 miles from Ilco to Shoshoni, Wyo., is recommended by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Abandonment of 44.7 miles of the International-Great Northern from Navasota to Madisonville, Tex., should be denied, according to Examiner J. S. Prichard of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

An increase of 8.8 per cent in grain car loadings in the third quarter of 1943, compared with the like quarter of 1942 is expected by the Shippers Advisory Boards reporting to the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Judge Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, denied to 1,100,000 non-operating railway employees a projected 8-cent-per-hour-wage increase, against the recommendation of the three-man Emergency Board of the National Railway Labor Panel.

In A. E. Staley Mfg Co. v. Alton Railroad, No. 28699, the Interstate Commerce Commission has found unduly prejudicial to complainant the rates on soybean and linseed cake and meal from Decatur, Chicago and Milwaukee to southwestern points and to Montana.

The demanded \$3 a "day" increase would increase the average pay of thru freight conductors \$5 an actual day, and of other trainmen amounts ranging from \$6.30 to \$4.15 per day. A "day" in freight service is 100 miles run. Some trainmen now are receiving \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year.

The A. L. Mechling Barge Line has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to re-open the barge grain proportionals case, alleging the cancellation of the proportionals will substantially stop the movement of grain by barge into Chicago and drive the Barge Line out of business.

Refuting reports of large quantities of new wheat dumped on the ground for lack of available grain cars, A.A.R. officials stated that the on-ground storage from the Texas-Oklahoma crop at its peak was 605,000 bushels. Last year these states had 20,000,000 bushels on the ground at country loading points.

Abandonment of 46.3 miles from Percy Junction to LaCrosse, and 9.7 miles from State Line Junction to Morocco, Ind., is permitted the Chicago, Attica & Southern, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Abandonment of 23.9 miles, from Veedersburg to West Melcher is postponed, pending a hearing.

Class I railroads on June 1, 1943, as reported to the Car Service Division, had 33,537 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announces. On the same date last year they had 49,548 cars on order. Of the total number on order on June 1, this year, there were 3,494 plain box cars.

In several recent months freight service volume has been approximately 30 per cent greater than at the October peak in 1929, with freight revenues only about 20 per cent greater. A lower level of average rates of course is the explanation of this disparity between the rates of service and revenue increase.

The complaint of the Gwinn Milling Co. that rates on wheat from Kansas City, Mo., to Columbus, O., were unreasonable has been dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The wheat was milled in transit at Columbus and the flour forwarded to Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala.

Cleveland, O.—A record-breaking attendance of 425 registered at the Great Lakes Advisory Board meeting, heard Commissioner Johnson predict tremendous additions to railroad traffic load in the remainder of 1943. Twenty per cent increases in the loading of grain, hay, straw and alfalfa were forecast by members for the third quarter of this year.

Class I railroads in the Western District in the first five months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals of \$160,400,000 compared with \$71,749,991 in the like period last year. Those same roads in the five months of 1943 had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$264,184,059 compared with \$176,909,573 in the like period in 1942.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 60,479 cars during the week ending July 3, an increase of 4,869 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 18,137 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 3, totaled 46,384 cars, an increase of 4,690 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 16,136 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

At Mexican border points, effective July 26, cars will be allowed three days free time, then for the next two days, demurrage shall be \$5.50 a car for each day or fraction. After that, demurrage of \$22 a car is to be imposed for each additional day. Current penalties at \$2.20 a day for each car for four days past the free time period, and \$5.50 a car a day thereafter. I.C.C. imposed the new penalties in service order No. 135, issued at request of the Association of American Railroads. Cars have been delayed 5 to 20 days waiting for documents.

The Office of Defense Transportation in co-operation with the Council of State Governments drafted a bill granting war emergency powers to the governors with authority to suspend or modify enforcement of any statute which might impede the war effort. It would empower the governor to suspend laws including size and weight laws or others that might constitute a trade barrier or interfere with the war effort. The measure was submitted to the legislatures in session this year and adopted with certain modifications in several states.

Decatur, Ill.—The U. S. District Court for the southern district of Illinois, at Springfield, has granted the railroad and the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. an injunction restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order requiring the Wabash, Illinois Central and Illinois Terminal to withdraw tariffs canceling a spotting charge of \$2.50 a car. The court found that the Illinois Central make no charge for spotting cars upon the entire system with the single exception of the Staley plant. The Staley company formerly did its own intranlant spotting and was paid an allowance by the railroads for doing so. When the company discontinued spotting the railroads instituted a charge of \$2.50. This was canceled by tariffs filed Dec. 15, 1939. The Commission had ordered the tariffs withdrawn, leaving the charge of \$2.50 in effect.

Streamlining Our Safety Campaign

[Continued from page 17]

plants. This is quite expensive, but we will get a set and start it on the rounds of the various chapters if you men will use it to good advantage. If there are any other safety items that you need, let us know and we will try and get them for you.

Our quarterly bulletins have been issued. Sometimes they have been very late, because the score cards were not received from the various plants. Please get this data into our hands promptly at the end of each month. We welcome suggestions and ideas to be used in these bulletins.

SAFETY MANUALS for Country Elevator Managers: During the past year, we printed and distributed our Safety Manual on which we worked so long, and have had some very favorable comments on it. There has been some inquiry for a somewhat similar manual for the use of the country elevator managers; and if

enough people are interested, we will tackle that job next.

The demand for our manual has been so great that our first edition is nearly exhausted. Therefore, if you have any good ideas to be incorporated in a second edition, let us have them.

I feel that we have attained our objectives, except the most important, the reduction in accidents. I hope this objective can be attained in 1943 by increased efforts on accident prevention by everyone at each plant. If we continue our efforts and make continuous steps toward safety, we are bound to get results.

Last but not least: If you have not entered the current safety contest, do so at once. You can't afford to be on the side-lines in your society's safety campaign.

Mid-West Shippers Meet

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board held its 63rd regular meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 8, with a good attendance.

FRED S. KEISER, associate director division of railway transport of the Office of Defense Transportation, delivered an address on Box Cars and Grain, urging the rapid turnover of equipment.

W. F. KIRK, chairman of the advisory committee on traffic control of the Western Ass'n of Railway Executives, pleaded for more motive power for western lines west of the Rocky Mountains, declaring that transportation agencies should come right after the No. 1 military requirements.

J. J. MAHONEY, chairman of the railroad contact committee, urged that shippers in the central territory load refrigerator cars for the west coast instead of using box cars, to avoid two empty hauls.

JOHN CLARK of the Washington office of the A.A.R.R., spoke on the movement of the wheat crop, holding that the task of moving the wheat crop is more difficult this year. The movement of old grain east is taking many cars. The railroads were not able to build up a reserve of cars, and now have only 20 per cent of the normal amount. "So far we have had to declare only one embargo."

W. D. BECK, district manager of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said the railroads from Jan. 1 to May 31 had obtained only 379 new box cars against 7,000 last year in the same period of time. Box cars for grain have been difficult to provide. "At Chicago we have a goon squad of 6 or 7 men walking the yards looking for cars that ought to be moving. Bad orders are down to 2.8 per cent, which is phenomenal."

J. J. MAHONEY said the Santa Fe had made a record of loading 2,400 cars of grain in one day, but this season its peak loading was only 1,420 cars of grain in one day.

MR. NEWELL of the Pennsylvania: "We have been pressed for box cars."

S. J. LYNCH of the Illinois Central: "We built 15 locomotives ourselves. In the month of May we established a record of 48,000,000 tank car miles."

F. E. SPERRY of the Burlington: "Our railroad, too, is fluid. The box car situation is extremely tight. We will probably have some temporary shortages during harvest."

The Mid-West Board forecast an increase of 5 per cent in grain car loading in its territory during the third quarter of 1943, a total of 71,312 carloads.

Canadian mills ground 9,098,609 bus. wheat in April, against 8,688,654 bus. in April, 1942, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Edwin B. Patterson, the capable assistant of Ray B. Bowden in the Washington office of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has resigned to enter Government service.

Field Seeds

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., is doubling its capacity by building a seed cleaning plant costing \$25,000.

Bakersfield, Cal.—A branch store has been opened here by the Lockhart Seed Co., of San Jose, with Glen A. Moody as local manager.

Spokane, Wash.—Harry Cline, for 6 years assistant county agent at Freewater, Ore., has entered the employ of the Morrison Bros. Seed Co.

Worley, Idaho.—Ed. Johnson has resigned as manager of the Worley Grain Growers, Inc., to take a position with the Washington-Idaho Seed Co., at Walla Walla.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Standard Seed Co. has purchased the Iowa Seed Co. building at 401 East Walnut Street from the Henry Field Seed Co. and is moving in.

Chico, Cal.—The Northern Star Mills is now operating the Northern Star Feed & Seed Store, completely remodeled and under the management of Emory Liston.

Washington, D. C.—Altho amended conservation order M-221 increases the quantity of burlap bags for packaging seed, the inventory still is limited to 60 days' supply.

Washington, D. C.—The A.A.A. will make incentive payments for growing clover, alfalfa and grass seeds at the rate of \$3.50 per acre up to 15 acres of seed harvested on each farm.

Beatrice, Neb.—E. & A. Sonderegger bought the seed house equipment of the Sonderegger Nursery sold for \$3,165 delinquent taxes, and will continue to operate the store.

Lafayette, Ind.—Professor A. T. Wiancko, head of the department of agronomy at Purdue Experiment Station, retired June 30 after 40 years' service. His successor is Dr. Geo. D. Scarlett.

Marysville, Kan.—The annual blue ribbon wheat field contest in Marshall County was won by D. F. Blanke with a field of Kawvale wheat scoring 93 points. Second place was taken by W. L. Coughlin of Summerfield.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—On account of the scarcity of workers seedsmen represented by a committee of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n recently held a meeting with the state war manpower commission for permission to raise wages.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Alfred R. Chesmore, vice pres. of the Chesmore Seed Co., died July 5 at a hospital in Kansas City, after two months' illness. For 40 years he had been associated with his brother, C. R. Chesmore, in the seed business. He was 62 years of age.

Dover, Del.—The new seed law of Delaware follows the Federal Seed Act and gives specific instructions on labeling. The name and percentage of each kind, variety and type of seed in excess of 5 per cent must be stated, with per cent of germination, hard seed and month and year of test.

Osage, Ia.—C. J. A. Landborg, operating as Osage Feed & Seed, has purchased the seed and feed store of Richard C. Carr, produce, and will stock a full line of supplies. Mr. Landborg has had 20 years' experience in the seed business with Northrup, King & Co., and has traveled the past 13 years in Iowa.

Colfax, Wash.—R. P. Jones, former manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., has joined the R. H. Sutherland Seed Co.

Kenmore, N. D.—E. C. Larson, formerly with the Standard Oil Co. has purchased an interest in the Larson Feed & Seed Co.

Sherandoah, Ia.—The Earl E. May Seed Co. has just closed the largest year's business in its history; and Mr. May sent all employees bonus checks totaling over \$50,000. The Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., recognizing the long hours many employees put in to handle the unprecedented volume of business passed on to them a bonus amounting to 10 per cent of their annual salary.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state drive for a carload of wheat seed to send to Russia has been canceled because of conflict with the united war fund drive, according to J. C. Swinbank, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, and the seeds to Russian committee has voted to send the \$1,046 on hand to Russian War Relief, Inc., New York, with a request that it be used for the purchase of seed in Nebraska.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has extended its 1943 seed purchase program in 9 southern states to include two additional types of clover seed needed in the establishment of increased grazing systems and for hay and forage. These types are Alyce clover, grown chiefly in Florida and Louisiana, and Hubam clover, a variety produced principally in Texas. Farmers offering Alyce clover seed for sale will be paid 18 cents per pound while producers of Hubam clover will receive 13 cents per pound, provided the seed meets specific standards of quality. Seed purchases will be made thru the Commodity Credit Corporation from eligible producers. The eligibility of producers will be determined by the county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Pacific States Seedsmen Would Intern Japanese

About the largest attendance on record signified the interest in seedsmen in current events at the 18th annual convention of the Pacific States Seedsmens Ass'n held at Sacramento, Cal.

Pers. Lawrence Robinson in his annual address said:

"We have but to note the attendance of this occasion; we have but to listen to the report of the treasurer to show that our dues have all been paid; to note that many firms have solicited us for membership; to know that our association is, to put it mildly, a very great success.

"First, I am going to ask you if you do not believe that an arbitration or grievance committee to listen to controversies arising between the various members might not be a fine thing. These 'Grievance Committees' are, I believe, rather common in other organizations, and are composed of from three to five members whose reputation for fairness is unquestioned and above reproach. This committee then could listen to difficulties that inevitably creep in during any business year. I believe that such a committee could eliminate the need for law suits and the loss of friendship and confidence between our members. Naturally, their decision need not be final, yet such a committee acting in the best

possible faith certainly should be an advantage to our association.

"The president, in his annual address, should touch on many, many problems as they confront us today. The question of priorities; of draft deferment; of lend-lease requirements; the labor situation; OPA and innumerable other subjects. But I believe we have speakers yet to come who will dwell on these subjects."

R. A. MIKSCHKE, Medford, Ore., presented the report of the Tri-State Seedsmens Ass'n.

J. C. JONES, Seattle, reported on Washington seed production for 1943.

F. G. PARSONS, pres. of the California Seed Council, spoke on Russian war relief.

CHAS. P. MORSE outlined the activities of the California Seed Council.

RAY HANLEY's report for the membership committee showed a steady growth.

After the morning session the members gathered in Capital Park to dedicate a rare camellia tree to the memory of Elizabeth Bodger Baertschiger.

At the afternoon session H. A. Scoth of Oregon State College stressed the growing importance of the west in seed production.

The president's banquet and ball was held in the Empire Room of the hotel, Carl G. Bowden acting as toastmaster.

Tuesday morning a visit was made to the trial grounds of F. Lagomarsino & Sons.

TERRIS A. MANLEY of Phoenix, Ariz., told of the many new varieties that are being developed in Arizona, and of the progress being made in production of field and farm seeds. Following his remarks on the Japanese question a committee of three was appointed to formulate the stand of the Ass'n.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, spoke on the War Requirements of the Seed Industry.

JAMES J. BOYLE of the O.P.A. explained price regulations affecting the seed trade.

OFFICERS elected are: pres., Carl G. Bowden, Boise, Idaho; vice pres., Louis B. Lagomarsino, Sacramento, Cal., and sec'y, E. E. Soderberg, Los Angeles, Cal.

The resolution on the Japanese question is: Resolved: That relocation camps be maintained and policed for the duration and that all Japanese, regardless of American or Japanese citizenship or birth, be interned therein.

That no Japanese be released regardless of his profession of loyalty, and that any Japanese not now a member of our armed forces and who is now at large, be placed in established relocation centers.

That no Japanese in American uniform be permitted to return to coastal states on furlough except under army authority or supervision.

That consideration and study be given the possibility and advisability of deporting all Japanese nationals at the war's end.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Seedsmen Elect Sexauer

E. H. Sexauer, former president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was honored again by being chosen president of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, at its 61st annual meeting at Chicago, Ill., June 28 to 30. Mr. Sexauer operates a seed business and a line of grain elevators with headquarters at Brookings, S. D. His election was by acclamation. Other officers are: vice pres., Fred Rohnert; 2d vice pres., Harry Canby, and treas., C. E. Kendel, an office he has held for 42 years. Bryan Clark and R. E. L. Snelson were added to the executive committee.

Pres. Biggio's Address

A. J. Biggio, pres., in his annual address said: Back in 1937, six years ago, when serving as an official of the Southern Seedsmen's Association, I received a letter from a dealer in the State of Georgia, stating that he had contracted for the purchase of five carloads of winter legume seeds and had succeeded in booking orders for practically the entire lot, but that he was receiving cancellations as a Government agency had entered his territory and was booking orders at prices about equal to his cost. This, I believe, was the first complaint from any section of the South. We approached the proper agency and were told that the sales would be made only in five certain counties in South Carolina, in the way of an experiment to encourage the planting of winter legumes for soil-improvement, but with no thought in mind of going into the seed business proper. Well—we all know the results of this small wedge planted in the five counties of South Carolina. The amount of vetches, winter peas and ryegrass distributed over the Southern States during the past two years by the Government agency, reached enormous amounts. This of course to the detriment of old established channels of seed distribution.

Political management need not necessarily be corrupt management, but it is inefficient. The private owner of a business must make it pay its way or cease to operate; the hope for profit and the fear of loss is always present. The Government on the other hand, in operating or distributing seeds is not concerned whether it makes a profit, or even pays expenses. The political jobholder does not invest his own money in Government projects. They skim off the political credits and charge the losses to the taxpayer. American industry is beginning to think,

and in due time such conditions should cease to exist.

In September 1940 at an open meeting of the seed industry in Atlanta, Ga., a National Committee on Seed Distribution was elected, with Stuart C. Simpson, of Monticello, Florida, as chairman. This committee has paid many visits to Washington for conferences with Government officials and has met on many occasions at points in the South. In my opinion they are now on the road to victory, after a long and hard battle. A change has been recently made in the directorship of AAA and I take the liberty of quoting from a letter dated June 7th, addressed to Stuart Simpson from Governor Clifford Townsend, ex-director of AAA:

"You might be interested to know that before leaving my former job as Director of Production, that I suggested to the AAA and they adopted a definite policy that they would handle no seeds, fertilizer or lime where the industry would take the obligation."

T. MAURICE SCOTT presented the names of 124 applicants for membership. During the past year 34 members had passed on, as reported by Eugene D. Martin.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y, said he believed early ceiling action will be taken on 6 or 8 kinds of field seeds. Mr. Young outlined the duties of his office.

MR. KENDEL's report as treas. showed the organization to be in strong position financially.

J. GEO. MANN, chairman of the war traffic committee, spoke on the maximum car loading order, No. 18, prompt handling of shippers order Bs/L, and of the applications filed by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau to restrict the rates to apply only when shipments of seed have been decreased to a value of 50c per pound, for a sliding scale of insurance valuation.

The Hybrid Seed Corn Division met Monday afternoon with Fred H. Lehmann, Jr., as chairman. A manpower shortage at time of detasseling was the leading problem. Stanley Folsom, now of the O.P.A., spoke on hybrid seed corn ceilings.

Meeting of Farm Seed Group

The Farm Seed Division of the American Seed Trade Ass'n was to have met for a business session at 2 p.m., June 29 at the Palmer House, Chicago, but the first half of the afternoon was given over to a government meeting.

JOHN K. WESTBERG, retiring O.P.A. official, spoke rapidly for a considerable time, rested 10 minutes and then ran to catch a plane for Washington. His remarks were applauded.

After the government session Chairman Carl Barnum called the meeting to order, introducing C. J. McCormick, whose address on C.C.C. Price Support Program on Grass Seeds will be published later.

W. A. WHEELER, special consultant on seed marketing, U.S.D.A., spoke on Stock Piling, which was for rehabilitation purposes.

Purchases will be made at processors' prices; it is expected that two standards of quality will be set up.

CHAS. ROSS, treas., reported the group had \$439.05 June 23, 1942, and had paid out \$69.94, leaving a balance of \$369.11.

It was moved and adopted that the U.S.D.A. be asked to initiate action amending the Federal Seed Act so that instead of tagging each bag in a carload it be permitted to enter the tag data on the invoice, saving a great deal of labor.

The old officers were re-elected, including Mr. Scott as vice pres.

Ground grain in a box car caught fire recently at Minneapolis, Minn., from spontaneous combustion. The fire department extinguished the flames.

The W.P.B., July 10, stopped the use of corn in the manufacture of distilled spirits and high wines. This led to the supposition that distillers would turn to rye.

Harvesting Sweet Clover for Seed

Less than 2 per cent of the sweet-clover acreage sown in Illinois is finally harvested for seed.

The harvesting of sweet-clover seed in Illinois has not been a general practice, partly because North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska seem better adapted for seed production. With lower seed prices, the harvesting of sweet-clover seed from cheaper land became more common. Whether the northern regions, with their short seasons can produce seed of the medium and late strains is, however, questionable. Seed production on some of the cheaper land of Illinois may be worth while because of the demand for seed of the later strains and for pure strains free from certain weed seeds.

Because of the uneven ripening and shattering of seed and the large size of the plants, no thoroughly satisfactory method has been worked out for harvesting sweet-clover seed. The best time depends on the method used. In general, harvesting should start before serious shattering begins, even though some green seeds and flowers may still be present. If methods are used which require considerable handling of the seed, the crop must be cut when it is somewhat immature and the operations carried on while the plants are damp with dew or rain. —Circular 559, Illinois College of Agriculture.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June compared with June 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	59,000	36,000	1,000	29,000
Duluth	251,925	129,230	546,755	232,700
Ft. William	218,644	109,662	685,159	175,503
Minneapolis	679,500	632,800	117,000	130,200
Spokane	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	70,229	169,503	403,035	89,832

KAFIR AND MILO

Hutchinson	25,000	103,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	169,400	177,800	128,400	232,800
Omaha .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,500	10,500	1,500	4,500
St. Louis	14,000	15,400	9,800	11,200
Wichita .....	.....	4,800	.....	4,800

CLOVER

Chicago, Lbs. ..	187,000	60,000	112,000
Milwaukee, Lbs. ..	39,805	41,000	.....

TIMOTHY

Chicago, Lbs. ..	450,000	59,000	261,000	73,000
Milwaukee, Lbs. ..	355,233	132,300	.....	.....

CANE SEED

Fort Worth	7,000	8,000	9,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,400	23,800	2,400	5,400



Geo. P. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., Pres., A.S.T.A.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Southern Seedsmen at Nashville

More than 300 registered at the 25th annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n June 23 at the Hotel Andrew Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

Pres. R. E. L. Snelson, in his annual address said:

Never before in its 25 years has the association experienced greater growth. May the high ideal expressed in Article II of our constitution continue to inspire and guide us to a still greater future.

I wish to make these presentations and recommendations:

That we subscribe \$500.00 to the All-America Selections Committee for the ensuing year.

That a committee be appointed promptly by the incoming president to prepare a list of classifications for associate members and the secretary mail a copy of the list to each associate member advising them to check the classification they desire their name to be listed under and mail it back in time for publishing their name under the classification desired in the proceedings of this meeting if possible.

In addition to the classified list of associate members also to list them by states and cities alphabetically arranged—Alabama, Arkansas, etc., and show just preceding each name the year they became a member.

That voting members be listed by states and cities in alphabetical order.

That the committee appointed to classify associate members also send a questionnaire to all voting members with a list of activities of voting members, such as whether wholesale, retail, or both; farm, vegetable seeds; grower, etc., and show after each name; in the annual proceedings by abbreviations the type of business each operates.

That as soon as our income from dues increases sufficiently to pay the expenses of a full time executive secretary over usual expenses, that we employ one provided we can find the right man, and I strongly recommend that we do not employ one merely because he will work for a low salary. I further recommend that we do not employ one until our income is sufficient to pay \$10,000 per year minimum to the office of executive secretary, to cover his salary, office and traveling expenses.

STUART C. SIMPSON, sec'y-treas., reported the total active membership was 134 on May 31, having doubled in three years. The finances of the Ass'n are in excellent condition.

Francis C. Stokes of the Russian War Relief stated that the seed trade had contributed 473,707 pounds vegetable seed and 1,986,796 pounds of field seeds.

State seed associations presented reports thru their delegates, who later met under a resolution by Lane Wilson to select members to represent the Southern Seedsmen Ass'n on the National Committee on Seed Distribution.

E. A. MARTIN, JR., Jacksonville, Fla., conducted a forum on "Success for the Retail Seedsmen." He said: "To get to the roots of our problems we must realize the retail seed trade is a profession. Most good seedsmen have made it their business to learn about plant growing and feeding, insecticides, and a myriad of things, connected with horticulture and botany."

DR. E. H. TOOLE, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., spoke on Preventing Loss of Seed Viability, showing motion pictures.

E. R. JACKMAN, extension agronomist Oregon State College, had a map and pointed out the production of Hungarian, vetch, Austrian winter peas, perennial and common rye grass in his address on Cover Crop Seed Possibilities on Pacific Coast.

JAS. YOUNG, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, led a discussion of industry programs, covering ceiling prices, priorities and manpower.

LANE WILSON presented the report of the committee on state ass'ns, calling on representatives of the various state ass'ns.

LEO COHEN, one of the original members, gave the early history of the Ass'n from beginning of its organization in 1918 at Birmingham, Ala.

The following were unanimously elected to the National Committee on Seed Distribution: Stuart Simpson, A. E. Ruhmann, Lane Wilson and R. E. L. Snelson.

NORMAN H. PACE of Cleveland, Miss., was elected president for the ensuing year. He is pres. of the Mississippi Seedsmen Ass'n.

H. G. Hastings reported for the resolutions committee, and it was resolved that governmental agencies responsible for such restrictions permit the manufacture of hand tools and other garden appliances and supplies in normal quantities so that the needs of these food producers for the 1944 planting season can be provided for through usual channels.

Meeting of Ohio Seedsmen

The Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting June 11 at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., Seymour Hirsch presiding.

Dr. C. J. WILLARD of Ohio State University, the first speaker, read several letters from Oklahoma authorities stating that almost all of the alfalfa grown in Oklahoma was the common variety. The opinion of the University agronomists was that there was no such thing as Oklahoma Grimm alfalfa. Wesley Chaffin, sec'y of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n, wrote that less than one per cent of the alfalfa grown in Oklahoma was of the genuine Grimm variety in a letter read by Pres. Hirsch.

A committee was appointed to draft a resolution recommending that the Ohio law be amended to prohibit the sale in Ohio of seed represented to be Oklahoma Grimm alfalfa.

At the luncheon, speakers were John T. Brown, director of agriculture, John W. Barringer of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Mr. McIntyre, chief of the seed laboratory, who told of the work of the laboratory the past season.

C. B. MILLS of Marysville urged a larger attendance at the fall meeting of the Ass'n, to benefit by the educational facilities of the university.

OFFICERS elected are: pres., C. B. Mills; vice-pres., Max Scarff, New Carlisle; sec'y-treas., Sheldon Ackerman, Lima.

Pleads Guilty to Violation of Federal Seed Act

M. C. Roberts, co-partner of the Roberts Seed Co., Farwell, Tex., pleaded guilty on June 8, 1943, to 1 out of 3 counts in answer to information filed in the United States District Court at Fort Worth, Tex., and has been fined \$80 for violation of the Federal Seed Act. Two counts were dismissed.

The violation of the Federal Seed Act to which this firm pleaded guilty consisted of shipping into the State of Missouri 150 bags of sorghum seed falsely labeled. Labels attached to the bags of seed represented it to have a germination of 80 per cent; whereas, it was found to germinate 31 per cent. The Missouri State Department of Agriculture co-operated in the investigation.

Thatcher Wheat Gaining in Canada

Marquis, Red Bobs and the four rust resistant varieties, Thatcher, Apex, Renown and Regent comprised between 94% and 98% of the Fort William grades, and with the exception of No. 3 Northern, about 90% of the Pacific grades. The increase in rust resistant varieties in export shipments is worth noting. For the first time Thatcher appeared in fairly high percentages in Pacific shipments, altho Red Bobs still predominates in these grades, during the 1941-42 movement.

The decline of Marquis as the leading variety in Fort William shipments is becoming more noticeable each year, and it is evident that Thatcher is taking its place, according to J. Ansel Anderson, chief chemist of the Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg.

The 1941-42 tests show that the proportion of wheats of good milling and baking quality in shipments for export is being well maintained, and that a number of varieties not highly regarded from a quality standpoint, which formerly occupied a prominent place, have disappeared almost entirely. As the samples tested represented only slightly more than half the wheat unloaded into terminals, it is possible that the proportions of varieties will differ somewhat in samples representing the full crop year.

In restitution of back pay owed to employees 29 Oklahoma employers of labor during May paid \$12,285.11 to 111 employees, under the Wage and Hour law. The largest amounts were paid by seed, feed and flour concerns.

Outstanding C.C.C. loans on 1942 rye were 4,291,598 bus. Apr. 24, a decrease for the week of 117,251 bus. These loans were all made for a period of one year only and matured on Apr. 30. All remaining unredeemed on that date will be taken over by C.C.C. on default.

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Government Plan of Handling Winter Legumes

The A.A.A. will release about 50 per cent of its 1942 Austrian winter pea seed carryover, around 20 million pounds, for sale by C.C.C. to the dealers at \$5.65 per hundredweight f.o.b. Oregon points, plus freight. Dealers who buy Government-owned seed may sell it in private trade at stipulated prices or they may deliver it to farmers under the Government purchase-order program. Dealers who do not wish to buy and distribute seed in either of these ways may participate in the program by handling the seed for the Government on a fee basis. The amount of the service fee in such cases will be 30 cents per hundred pounds.

All seed handled by the A.A.A. will be furnished thru dealers to farmers who cooperate in that agency's soil conservation program. Value of the seed will be deducted from payments earned under the program.

Stipulated deductions for both 1942 and 1943 crop seeds which will apply against payments of co-operating farmers will be at the rate of \$6.25 per hundredweight, f.o.b. Oregon points, for Austrian winter peas, common vetch and ryegrass, \$7.75 for Willamette vetch and \$11.35 for hairy vetch, plus average carlot freight rates to destination.

As in past years, 1943 seed which is not purchased by the trade at the support price will be taken by the Commodity Credit Corporation provided it meets specified standards of quality. Any such seed will be transferred to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, and shipped to the South for fall planting or held as a stockpile for future use.

Books Received

VITAMINS A AND D, and their efficient use in mixed feeds, is a valuable guide to poultrymen and manufacturers of poultry feeds, giving data on the effect of air, light and moisture, as well as mineral ingredients, on feeds, and the relation of vitamin D to calcium and phosphorus, a brochure of 12 pages sent free by the White Laboratories, Newark, N. J.

SOYBEAN PROCESSING and Soybean Products forms part II of a study of the chemistry and technology of the soybean and its derived products, describing in detail every method of processing, with illustrations, with chapters on costs, phosphatides, soybean oil, giving the location of each soybean oil mill and the names of the manufacturers of continuous presses, hydraulic presses, continuous counter current solvent extractors and milling equipment, forming a valuable work of reference, by Warren H. Goss, as a mimeograph of 69 pages, issued by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

REDIRECTING FARM POLICY points out that while parity is correct in principle the placing of prices in the position of ends to be accomplished prevents maximum production of desired commodities. The parity formula overprices wheat and cotton, taxing storage facilities and keeping land from producing other crops that are required more urgently. A study of this 71-page volume by members of Congress should precede and lead to laws bringing our whole civilian economy into complete harmony. By Theodore W. Schultz, professor of agricultural economics, Iowa State College. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.

As small a quantity as 16 cubic centimeters of wheat has been found to give correct results in determining test weight, by the North Dakota Experiment Station. Even a 4 cc. sample gave fair degree of accuracy.

The Directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n have pledged their support of the Pacific N-W Crop Improvement Ass'n, Grain and Grain Products Transportation Conservation Committee and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, as serving a real need.

Supply Trade

Minneapolis, Minn.—Andrew V. Cleland, for many years head of the Cleland Mfg. Co. died recently at his home here.

Waste Manila rope may be used in the manufacture of flour and cereal product sack papers, and for abrasive papers to a limited extent and under certain conditions, the War Production Board announced June 8.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Stanley W. Watson, S. Howes Co., has been confined to his home, because of illness, for the past several weeks. His host of friends in the grain trade will be happy to know he is making satisfactory recovery.

Saginaw, Mich.—A. T. Ferrell, who founded A. T. Ferrell & Co., manufacturers of grain and seed cleaning equipment in 1890, died June 23, aged 80. Mr. Ferrell continued as active head of his company until 1939 when he sold a controlling interest to his friend and neighbor, S. A. Sommers, its present president. Mr. Ferrell was well known throughout the grain and seed industry, and was a guiding light in the activities of his community.

The increased demand for tool and special alloy steels for use in munitions and armaments and in the tools required to manufacture such munitions and armaments has caused an acute shortage in tungsten, molybdenum and cobalt. All available tool steel scrap is now urgently needed as a secondary source of these alloys. Tool steel scrap appears on the market in the form of broken, obsolete and worn-out tools, machine shop millings and turnings and broken or obsolete industrial supplies and equipment. You can greatly aid the war effort by encouraging the collection and segregation of this type of scrap metal.

Steinlite Moisture Testers have recently been purchased by the following Iowa companies: Farmers Co-op Elev. Co., Kanawha; Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., Council Bluffs; Central Iowa Bean Mill, Gladbrook; Long Grain Co., Paulina; Tiedeman Grain Co., Fonda; Farmers Elev. Co., Farnhamville; Farmers Grain Co., Colo; Popcorn Growers Distrib., Wall Lake; Farmers Co-op Exchge., Shenandoah; Farmers Elev. Co., Walcott, and Stockdale & Hankins, Milford.

The machine tool industry, one of the key industries expanded extensively in the war production program may find its market saturated for many years after the war, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago said in a study of the outlook for machine tool manufacturers. It asserted there is no likelihood the industry can operate in peace time on a scale comparable with current schedules.

"The United States government alone reportedly owns machine tools equivalent to 10 years' normal output of the industry. Some estimates indicate that the machine tool industry has satiated its principal markets for perhaps a quarter of a century, or at least until 1960."

Canadian Feed Manufacturers Have Outing

One of the most beautiful of Ontario's summer resorts, Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays, was chosen as the place for the 14th annual business conference of the Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, held June 24 and 25.

R. M. FIELD, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, spoke at the luncheon.

MAX F. COHN of Buffalo, who has just resigned from the O.P.A., pictured his experiences in that office.

A symposium on nutrition was held the second day.

J. G. Wharry of the Quaker Oats Co., Peterborough, Ont., was elected president for the ensuing year.

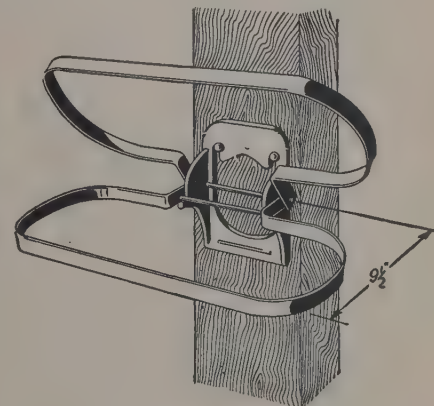
Inexpensive Bag Holder

Cotton or burlap bags of any weight or thickness are held firmly between the two steel hoops of the inexpensive bag holder shown in the engraving.

The opening at the top is 15 ins. long and 6½ ins. wide, to shovel into without spilling on the side, avoiding waste and contributing to the cleanliness of the premises.

The device weighs only 4½ lbs., can be set up anywhere that two ten penny nails can be driven. When not in use can be folded up and hung out of the way. The construction is heavy enough not to get out of order.

Additional information will be supplied on application to the Seedburo Equipment Co.



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Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 9th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

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Feedstuffs

The C.C.C., it was announced June 30, has purchased 2,000,000 bus. wheat in Canada for shipment as feed to New England.

Washington, D. C.—All mixed feeds for cattle, horses and mules are in Class 1 of M.P.R. 378, and take that mark-up, according to official clarification.

Washington, D. C.—The ceiling has been raised \$4 a ton on defluorinated phosphate, to \$34.25 f.o.b. producer's plant, effective June 23, by the O.P.A. It is a substitute for steamed bonemeal in animal feeding.

Distillers Dried Grains production during May amounted to 30,200 tons, against 32,200 tons during May, 1942, as reported by the U.S.D.A. For the eleven months ending with May production amounted to 340,800 tons, against 264,000 tons during the like months of 1941-42.

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A. has amended Regulation 280 to explain that animal feed processed from cows' milk and consisting in excess of 50 per cent in weight or volume of milk ingredients is under the maximum price regulation. This was the intent when the regulation was issued.

Sacramento, Cal.—Having in mind the possibility of government rationing, of protein concentrates in some form or other, it was the unanimous opinion of the Feed Advisory Committee, California (USDA) War Board, as expressed at their meeting on June 16, that an industry survey should be made at this time to determine future requirements of both animal and vegetable protein concentrates and that such survey should be made by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Our Coast member. National Feed Industry Council, has recently met with dealers in Washington and Oregon. Suggestion is made an immediate Tri-State Feed Industry Council be formed to represent Washington, Oregon, and California in action for obtaining and allocating feed product imports for this region. President Amelung and Directors, also our Nutrition Committee, R. J. Smith, Chr., will decide promptly. Such group would work in co-operation with the California U.S.D.A. War Board—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y-treas., California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Whale Tankage from South America

Small amounts of whale tankage are being imported from the Falkland Islands of South America by the C.C.C. On arrival at New Orleans the fatty acids are removed by processors and the tankage allocated by the Food Distribution Administration to feed mixers by the U.S.D.A. War Boards.

The first lot imported amounted to 1,315 tons; and the protein content is high, from 50 to 75 per cent, making an excellent addition to turkey feed.

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of millfeeds at the various markets during June, compared with June 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	5,909	2,586	.....	.....
Chicago	43,877	18,695	62,627	61,271
Kansas City	5,760	6,925	30,210	18,950
Milwaukee	130	160	12,970	11,620
Minneapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	34,675
Peoria	14,660	14,800	18,640	15,660
Wichita .....	.....	.....	8,451	6,045

Linseed Meal Order Amended

Effective June 25 the O.P.A. amended Sec. 6, paragraph (c) of M.P.R. 370 to provide that no increase in price is allowed if the protein content is higher than 34%.

In addition the amendment states that should any crushing plant be established in the United States, in addition to the ones named by M.P.R. 370, the maximum linseed meal price of such additional crushing plant shall be the maximum price of that crushing plant located nearest thereto.

Feed Screenings on Fixed Ceiling

Prices of feed screenings previously had been under the General Maximum Price Regulation, "frozen" at March, 1942, highs.

This resulted in "freezing" of prices ranging from \$2 to \$40 a ton.

Effective July 8, under M.P.R. No. 417, maximum prices are established on a base of Minneapolis and Duluth at \$17.50 a ton for unground screenings weighing up to, and including, 20 pounds a bushel; \$21.50 a ton for those weighing up to, and including, 35 pounds a bushel, and \$24.50 a ton for those weighing more than 35 pounds.

Where the screenings are ground, a maximum additional \$4 can be charged.

Three geographical zones are set up "A", "B" and "C" with prices in these zones on a freight differential scheme with relation to the maximums established for sales in Duluth and Minneapolis.

Specific cash mark-ups are provided for every seller after the producer including such a mark-up for the retailer.

Feed Law Enforcement in California

By V. O. WOLCOTT, Chief, California Bureau of Field Crops before California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers

The feed industry, like other industries, has been materially affected by war conditions. Importations of meat and bone scraps, bone meal, fish meal, coconut meal, sesame meal, peanut meal and hempseed meal have practically ceased. The production of domestic fish meal is less, due to the Government's taking over many of the fishing boats, internment of Japanese fishermen, the submarine menace, and so forth.

Most of you are adjusting your formulas to conform to necessary substitutions in whole or in part. Most of you have, apparently, made changes as gradually as possible, and have seriously endeavored to maintain the usually high quality of your products. Due largely to these necessary formula changes, violations have been more numerous. We have felt in most cases that they were unintentional and that we should be more lenient than under normal conditions. We, too, are losing men to the armed forces and defense plants. We expect to lose more. Some replacements have been made and the work has gone on as usual.

Every effort will be made to maintain effective enforcement, not only in Commercial Feeding Stuffs, but in all other lines of our activities.

All wool dealers must be licensed by and sell all their wool to the C.C.C. by Dec. 1, except that lots of less than 1,000 lbs. can be sold to anyone.

The Emergency and Feed Law Enforcement

From address before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n by P. B. CURTIS, of Purdue University Agri. Exp. Sta., and Pres. Association of American Feed Control Officials.

The shortage of feed ingredients resulting in the substitution of ingredients of similar nutritive value in mixed feeds is not only a problem to the feed manufacturer but is also one of much concern to feed control officials whose laws require a statement of the ingredients used. Many state feed control officials are attempting to solve this problem of ingredient declaration and have devised various plans in an effort to assist feed manufacturers, especially the small feed mixers, in the registration and labeling of their mixed feeds. Of course, a feed control official cannot adopt a procedure which is in conflict with the requirements of his state law but he should make an earnest endeavor to meet the emergency conditions in his particular section of the country, insofar as his state law will permit.

GENERAL TERMS, such as vitamin A and D feeding oil, vitamin D feeding oil, vitamin A feeding oil, and dried milk by-product are useful emergency designations and I presume that they are being accepted by the various state feed control officials during this crucial period. At any rate, definitions for these terms have received favorable consideration as emergency definitions by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. Just whether or not additional general terms should be devised to describe groups of ingredients having similar nutritive value is a debatable question. If this procedure is carried too far the declaration of ingredients will lose much of its significance.

SOME INGREDIENTS SCARCE.—All of us realize that feed mixers are having a difficult time to obtain certain ingredients and to maintain competent employees but these are not sufficient reasons to cast off consumer protection which feed inspection provides. In normal times there are always a few individuals or companies who try to take unfair advantage of their competitors and feeders but in abnormal times the number increases because they apparently think that they have some excuse for their unscrupulous tactics.

While feed mixers themselves have conflicting opinions on feed law enforcement during an emergency I think that you will agree that it is poor business to mix a feed and give to the purchasers no information or assurance of the composition of such feed.

LIBERAL POLICY.—Naturally, under the conditions prevailing, a feed manufacturer cannot expect to make feeds of the same high standard of quality as he has done in the past. Neither can the feed control official expect to do as good a job as he has done in previous years. However, we should strive to do our best with the supplies and facilities that are available. It is my understanding that many feed control officials are co-operating to the extent of adopting liberal policies in regard to modifications of registration, and other phases of feed law enforcement which would not be permitted in normal times. I am sure that you appreciate this co-operation.

MEAT SCRAPS IN DOG FOODS.—At the present time a certain Commission of the Federal government has refused to recognize the terms meat scraps and meat and bone scraps when these ingredients are used in dog foods. That commission insists that the use of these terms in advertising or on labels of dog foods is misleading in that the dog owners would be led to believe that such ingredients are scraps of meat or scraps of meat and bone. Meat scraps and meat and bone scraps were defined by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials in 1928 and for the past several years these terminologies have been accepted and used by state feed control officials, the feed industry,

authors of texts on feeding stuffs and workers in the field of animal and poultry nutrition. Even the Office of Price Administration has established price ceilings on these commodities. The position taken by that particular commission is a most unfortunate one and to many of us seems most absurd. If the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials should be compelled to adopt new names for these ingredients I feel certain that our members will insist that the same designations be used regardless of the kind of feed into which the products are incorporated. In other words, if the name of an ingredient is deceptive when used in connection with dog foods, it is also misleading when used in connection with other livestock and poultry feeds. Therefore, this problem is of vital importance not only to our Association but to everyone interested in the manufacture of feed and in animal and poultry nutrition.

For the benefit of the dog food industry it is essential that this problem be solved as soon as possible. I think that you will agree that the time wasted in such a controversy could be spent more profitably on more important matters pertaining to the war effort.

Feeding Cattle and Sheep

By DR. L. E. HAWKINS, Oklahoma Experiment Station, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

A large fraction of the cattle and sheep which originate in the range country can be put in slaughter condition only by a period of finishing on fattening feeds. To slaughter these animals as they come directly from the range would be extremely wasteful and the quality of meat so produced would be very low. Exhaustive studies of protein feeds required to balance carbonaceous grains and roughages for fattening cattle and sheep have shown conclusively that too little or too much protein to meet the requirements for balancing the ration is wasteful of protein and total feed.

Nutrition authorities in several states are preparing specific recommendations on minimum protein requirements and maximum protein allowances for the several species of livestock and poultry to be followed during the current emergency. Emphasis is being placed upon maximum return from every pound of feed fed dissipating as little as possible in the maintenance fraction of total feed consumed. Meat, milk and egg producing animals and birds are being crowded for production thus realizing full return for the fraction of the ration in excess of body maintenance requirement and holding to a minimum the period of time over which the animal or birds body must be maintained and the amount of feed required for such maintenance.

MORE WEIGHT ON FEEDER CATTLE.—Large areas in all sections of the country grow great quantities of rough feeds and grass, also home-grown feed grains which will produce maximum quantities of meat only when supplemented properly. When I say "supplemented" I mean by both protein and energy feeds. Without such supplements these feeds are wasted and meat supplies are not realized. The opportunity of the feed industry and the meat, milk and egg producer to work together for maximum good production certainly is very great.

I think we are at a point where a good many people of responsible position in the feed industry and in the livestock and poultry pro-

ducing business are going to have to do some thinking of their own, particularly on the subject of whether we are going to continue to utilize large areas of land in the United States and produce rough feeds, whether we are going to utilize those for livestock or whether we are going to be content with very minimum production in the form of human food.

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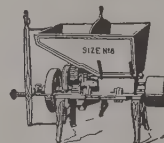
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It also contains information on administration, advertising and selling, nutritional advances, scientific findings, vitamin requirements of poultry and livestock; vitamin contents of feed ingredients, and a mass of other valuable information. 230 pages, stiff cloth binding, price \$3.00 plus postage.

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Swine Feeding in the Emergency

By DR. B. W. FAIRBANKS, University of Illinois, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Swine feeds made to conform with the Government-Industry Voluntary Program to conserve proteins will result in adequate nutrition without waste. Such a broad declaration requires some defense, as certain of the stipulations in the program appear to be wide departures from custom.

A substantial reduction in the amounts of animal proteins in swine feeds is prescribed. In a mixed-protein supplement for cereal grains for growing-fattening pigs, which is the most important number under corn-belt conditions, the total pounds of animal and marine protein per 100 pounds of mixed feed is indicated at three per cent.

This small amount of animal and fish protein may cause some apprehension among manufacturers, dealers, and feeders. All have been conditioned to swine feeds containing much higher percentages of animal proteins. The pork producer formerly balanced corn with 100 per cent animal protein supplements, as straight tankage or liquid skim milk. Later on, feeding efficiency resulted from using the trinity mixture, or one of its innumerable modifications, in which the animal protein was reduced to 40 per cent. But now the industry is asked to accept a mixture containing only three per cent of animal protein, which in terms of a 50 per cent protein meat-and-bone-scrap is six pounds of this ingredient per 100 pounds of mix.

PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT.—Custom has decreed a 40 per cent protein supplement in swine feeding. The program states that "supplements for growing and fattening hogs should not contain more than 35 per cent of total protein." Such a reduction has been viewed with suspicion and alarm, and the amount of opposition voiced would suggest that there must be some sacred, ultra-scientific and extremely exacting precision behind this figure of 40 per cent. A truly satisfactory answer to the question, "Why a 40 per cent supplement in the first place?" has not been given.

It can be stated on good nutritional grounds that it is impossible for the feed industry to make a good 40 per cent protein supplement containing a proper mineral content, when only plant-protein sources are used. A 35 per cent protein supplement can be made which does contain proper mineral levels. This statement is made taking into consideration the present ingredient market, the limitations on animal proteins, and proper formulation for adequate nutrition. So, for the time being at least, and for the good of the feed industry as well as the swine industry, we should forget supplements containing over 35 per cent protein.

The problem of reformulation of protein mixtures containing high percentages of vegetable supplements is the responsibility, as well as the opportunity, of the mixed-feed industry. It may be fractionated into problems of proteins, minerals and vitamins.

FEEDERS MUST CONSERVE PROTEIN.—The industry can render a necessary and highly effective contribution to the Protein Conservation Program by instructing their fieldmen to indicate to the feeder how he can conserve protein and avoid wastages. In the last analysis the protein will have to be saved in the hog pen by the feeder. The following points are offered as examples:

Growing-Fattening Pigs over 225 Pounds. Many pork producers have been carrying their pigs to heavy weights. No doubt this has been considered profitable and the extra pounds of pork and lard were needed. Hogs of these heavy weights consume more protein and its need may be questioned. At least, it may be said that these protein supplements are needed more in the critical periods than in feeding of heavy hogs. Such heavy hogs should be finished on corn, minerals, pasture, or legume hay or meal when fed in drylot.

Do not self-feed free-choice soybean oilmeal. Soybean oilmeal is very palatable, and when

offered free-choice the pigs will eat more than is necessary to balance the corn. Add ground oats, wheat middlings or alfalfa meal to reduce its palatability.

Fish Meal to Have Protein Tag

Effective July 10 by amendment No. 3 to Revised Price Schedule 73 the O.P.A. requires manufacturers of fish meal for mixing purposes, whether sold in bulk, bags, or other containers, hereafter to identify the amount of protein in the meal by a tag attached to the bag, or, by a certificate of analysis attached to the invoice.

Amendment No. 3 also eliminates the term "grade" from the regulation, and states that fish scrap need not be tagged as to protein content. Fish scrap, O.P.A. points out, is not sold on a guaranteed protein basis, but on the actual analysis of protein contained in a given lot of fish scraps. Fish meal, on the other hand, is sold on a range of 5 points upwards from the minimum guaranteed analysis, and is paid for at prices scheduled in the regulation according to the amount of protein in the fish meal.

Wartime Feed Problems

By FRANK E. BOLING, Vice-Chairman of the Feed Industry Council, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

You will recall that the Feed Industry Council earlier this year estimated a protein shortage of approximately 2,000,000 tons. In reality the shortage has been greater than our original estimate, because many of the commodities failed to move thru normal trade channels as they have in the past. As the months have passed, we have now moved from a protein shortage to what appears to be a total feed shortage.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to buy any feed commodities today, and even with the enormous corn crop of the past year, the second largest on record, it has been virtually impossible for a number of weeks to buy corn in sufficient quantity to operate properly. This situation is true not only in the deficit areas but in the grain belt as well. While some of our feed supplies have been curtailed due to loss of imports or diversion to direct human use as in the case of dried milk products, supplies of other materials have been larger than they have been in the past.

The real reason for the enormous feed demand, and the present shortages, can be found in the all time record numbers of poultry and livestock now being fed. For example:

Egg production in April was 12% over last year and 36% above the 10 year average.

Number of layers on farms during April was 15% over last year and 31% over the 10 year average.

Number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms, May 1, was 12% over last year and 38% over the 10 year average.

Hatchery production was up 13% the first four months of this year compared with last year and April production was 28% over the 1938-1942 average.

Hogs—105,000,000 head were raised in 1942—125,000,000 are expected in 1943 compared with a 10 year average of 73,000,000 pigs. At the same time hogs are being fed to weights about 10% greater than normal.

Cattle—We now have the largest number of cattle on record—a little over 78,000,000 head, and about 3,000,000 greater than last year.

Only in the case of sheep and lambs has there been a reduction, the numbers being 3% less than a year ago.

That feed has been moving in record volume is clearly shown by the tonnage taxes collected by the various states. For example, one southern state has just reported that during the current fiscal year ending Apr. 30—361,000 tons of livestock and poultry feeds were sold

compared with 208,000 tons of the previous year. The figures from other states also show large increases in feed shipments.

The danger lies in the fact that our livestock number continues to increase while our feed reserves are melting away at an alarming rate. The disappearance of corn, for example, during the first half of this year has been 15% greater than last year.

In many respects the real work of the Feed Industry Council has just begun. We must put our emphasis behind greater production of protein materials, grains, pasture, and good hay. We must push our conservation program until it is fully understood by feeders everywhere and fully observed. We will do well to advise our customers to level off their feeding operations, and to make certain that they have necessary feeds in sight to take care of the poultry and livestock they contemplate feeding.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Either yellow milo or hegari is equal in value to white corn in a well-balanced diet for laying hens, according to John C. Hammond, in Poultry Science.

Flagler Beach, Fla.—Calcium carbonate for poultry is being shipped from the coquina mill here at the rate of a carload a day. Two dipper dredges are used. Much of the product is going by truck to Norfolk, Va.

The 1943 Poultry Feeding Problem

The primary problem of feeding poultry in 1943 will not be what is new and best in poultry feeding, but how best to make out with what is available. In many instances, poultry raisers will be obliged to use rations not in keeping with their past considerations. In other instances, owing to the inability to secure certain feed products or a favorite brand of feed, it will be necessary to take whatever is available. This emergency may involve radical and sudden departures from the customary types of rations and methods of feeding. A ration without the use of animal feed products has been suggested. The greater use of whole and coarsely ground wheat has also been suggested. Of greater importance to the majority of farm poultry raisers in the solution of their poultry feeding problems will be the greater use of pasturage and a simple ration to supplement the green feed.—Ohio Exp. Sta.

Productive Energy of Chicken Feeds

During the years from Dec. 1, 1930, to July, 1942, the Texas Experiment Station determined the energy values of various feeds were measured by the production of flesh and fat in growing chickens in 51 experiments on 138 samples of feed. Results on 62 kinds of feeds and 192 tests are summarized in Bulletin No. 625.

Chickens differ individually in their efficiency in the utilization of feed so that for accurate averages several tests must be made with a number of chickens.

When the different feeds are compared, there are wide differences in productive energy ranging from one calorie per 100 grams for cottonseed hulls to 467 calories for cottonseed oil.

When the productive energies of the effective digestible nutrients of the different feeds are compared, most of the feeds do not differ widely but have value within 10% of that of corn meal.

Differences in the energy values of different feeds for chickens are due chiefly to differences in digestibility. The ability of the chickens to utilize the digested material is on the average usually quite uniform.

Low productive energy values found for the digestible nutrients of milk sugar (lactose) and milk products may be due to the destruction by micro-organisms in the chickens. Low values of the digested nutrients of raw lima beans, raw pinto beans, partly cooked soybeans and gelatin may be due to deficiency of needed amino acids in the proteins.

Oil had a lower energy value than would be expected, about 1.8 instead of the 2.25 times the nitrogen-free extract which is generally believed to be correct. Wheat products had a slightly lower productive energy for their digested nutrients than corn products.

The digestible nutrients of corn bran, corn gluten feed and corn gluten meal had slightly higher energy values than those of corn meal.

The digestible nutrients of some feeds high in protein, including fish meal, soybean oil meal and dried beef, had higher productive energy values than those of most of the feeds.

Usually about 72% of the metabolizable energy of the feed can be used for storage of energy in fat and protein.

Waxy kafir seed had the same productive energy as ordinary kafir.

Pea Meal for Chickens

The Washington Experiment Station found that Alaska pea meal could replace 40-50 per cent of the herring fish meal in the protein concentrate of chick starters or laying mash containing 11 and 18 per cent protein, respectively. The experiment with the chicks was based on gains of 10 lots of 25 chicks each fed in duplicate over a 2-week period following a 2-week depletion period. In the study with laying birds there were five rations fed to 39 hens in duplicate over a 280-day period.

As good results in egg production were obtained with pea meal as with 45.6 per cent soybean meal and 54.4 per cent fish meal protein. There were no significant differences in feed consumption, mortality, egg weight or quality as a result of feeding pea meal and fish meal 30:70 to equal parts of the proteins.

Poultry Producers Need More Animal Protein

At a recent meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council the following suggestions were made.

1. Adoption of uniform animal protein ceiling price of \$1.25 unit of protein for dry rendered tannage.
2. Continuation of \$7.50 ton conversion allowance.
3. Imported animal protein material to be purchased and imported by C.C.C. and to be resold at uniform ceiling price f.o.b. animal protein feed manufacturers' shipping point upon basis of allocation consistent with national needs.
4. The appointment of a committee to work with the feed industry committees in presenting these recommendations to the proper governmental agencies.

Perosis of Chicks, and Biotin

A high incidence of perosis occurs in chicks which receive a ration that contains sucrose and acid-washed and alcohol extracted casein, supplemented with all the vitamins required by the chick except biotin. All the chicks develop the typical dermatitis even though they do not develop perosis. Both abnormalities develop in about 28 days. Both are prevented by 1.0 gamma of biotin given daily per chick. This type of perosis was not produced consistently when corn starch was substituted for the sucrose and when the casein was not extracted with EtOH, but there was no difficulty in producing the dermatitis. When raw egg white is used as a source of protein, chicks develop perosis in 8-14 days and develop typical dermatitis in about 28 days.

Intramuscular or intraperitoneal injection of 2 to 5 gamma of biotin per chick per day completely protects the chicks from dermatitis. It

does not completely prevent perosis, though it does reduce the severity. Heating the egg white destroys its biotin-binding property if dermatitis is taken as an indication of biotin deficiency, but all the chicks which receive the heated egg white and biotin still develop perosis. A deficiency of biotin explains the dermatitis, but it does not completely explain the perosis.—Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta.

Supplementing Chick Ration with Manganese

In two comparisons of protein sources for growing chicks in lots of 50 crossbreds each it was found necessary to supplement a ration of about 17% meat scrap with manganese sulfate to avoid slipped tendon.

A ration without milk but which contained protein from soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and alfalfa meal produced the cheapest gains. Good gains were made to 9 weeks of age with dried skimmilk, shrimp meal, soybean meal, and meat scrap. The poorest weights were recorded for chicks receiving a 22% cottonseed meal ration, according to the Mississippi Experiment Station.

Corn Crisis Arouses Dealers in Ozarks

As a result of the corn crisis a mass meeting of grain dealers, millers and members of Congress is to be held soon at Springfield, Mo., according to Forest Lipscomb.

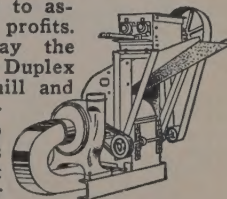
Members of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n sent a telegram to the President, as follows:

"The undersigned association representing the feeders of the entire Ozarks region are appealing to you personally for immediate relief on corn for feeding livestock and poultry. We have been unable to buy corn since May 31 and our feeding problem has become one of despair. Livestock and poultry are being forced on the market unfinished. Substitute grains are almost unobtainable. Hundreds of feeders have been forced to quit and, unless immediate relief is forthcoming, thousands more will be forced out."

Miss Betty Sullivan of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, was elected president at the recent meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.

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Mill Feed Markups for Wholesalers

Effective July 16 the O.P.A. announced July 10 separate markups for wholesalers of mill feeds.

The same \$1 per ton markup over the carload price is retained for sales by millers in mixed cars, but the markup for less than carload quantities was reduced from \$2 to \$1 per ton. Altho millers will be allowed out-bound transportation costs, the reduction in the l.c.l. differential will result in some reduction of prices at the other levels.

The sales by a jobber are set up in a separate category. Jobbers will get a 50 cents per ton markup over millers' prices for carload quantities and a \$1 markup for less-than-carload amounts. The original regulation did not provide for special l.c.l. markups for jobbers. This provision will decrease prices in many instances since the jobber previously could sell l.c.l. quantities at a \$2 margin over carload prices.

The term wholesaler is defined to mean one who unloads his commodity into a warehouse. The markup for wholesalers is \$2.50 over the miller's carload maximum price, or, if bought from a jobber, over the jobber's maximum price. Formerly wholesalers' markups were not specified separately and all they were allowed to add to miller's carlot prices was the \$2 differential for less-than-carload quantities which left them with no margin if they bought in l.c.l. quantities.

Retailers' margins are changed so that the \$4 per ton markup may now be added to the maximum price of their supplier at the retailer's place of business. To the consumer it may mean a price increase if his retailer purchases from a wholesaler. Retailers who buy from mills directly will not be affected by these price changes. This change is necessary because the \$2 margin which was available under the old regulation to the retailer who bought in l.c.l. quantities was too low.

The revision includes provisions allowing the seller to include in his maximum price the actual cost of transportation from the railroad siding to the place of delivery or, in some instances, from the seller's place of business to the buyer's receiving point.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June compared with June 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	3,256	1,659	1,099	710
Fort Worth	517	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,140	1,926	2,070	828
Seattle	230	429	.....	.....
St. Louis	676	60	492	108

Waste Weasels as Food Production Saboteurs

As a means of co-operating with the Feed Industry Council in getting across the feed conservation story to as many livestock and poultry feeders as possible, Allied Mills has launched a comprehensive educational and public relations program using Waste Weasels as characterizing all ways in which vital feeds are being wasted, as costly saboteurs of food production.

Having observed the whole-hearted way in which the general public has accepted gremlins as representing the little imps that gum up the works for bomber pilots, radio operators and photographers, Allied Mills decided to characterize the Waste Weasel and let this universally-despised vermin tell his story of waste and destruction.

Inasmuch as the wasting of feeds hampers the war effort and in this way actually assists the Axis, it is only natural to associate the Waste Weasel with our other bitterly despised enemies, namely: Hitler (Wurst Weasel); Mussolini (Wop Weasel); Hirohito (Wee Weasel). By illustrating the four together, the tieup is made complete. In this manner the Waste Weasel is introduced as a character and as one of our four common enemies. Then the Waste Weasel is portrayed in the act of wasting vital feeds in many different and common ways, and a brief remedy is given for each situation.

Attractive two-color cartoon style Wayne ads featuring Waste Weasels are being used in poultry and state farm publications. Each of these ads are enlarged for use as posters in store displays. Feed conservation is being featured in the Wayne 15-minute transcribed radio show, Victory Farmers, used twice each week over a large number of major stations throughout the country.

Another step in getting this story across to feed dealers and feed customers is through the use of a slide film, entitled, Came Weasels Bye. This slide film is being used by Wayne field service men who are all equipped with projecting machines for showing before farm groups. It is available for loan to feed dealers, hatcherymen, Feed Industry Council organizations, County Agents, and others who are interested in spreading the story of feed conservation.

The Waste Weasels will be featured in a unique manner at the Wayne Feed I.B.C.A. convention display in Chicago, July 20-22.

Canadian export taxes on oats and barley are being changed frequently. From Fort William and points east, the tax on oats was raised to 13c per bushel, while the barley rate was put at 17c. West of Fort William, the tax is 10c on oats and 13c on barley.

Eating of Cereals Instead of Beef Wastes Grass

By A. E. DARLOW, head of animal husbandry department, Oklahoma A. & M. College

When we unthinkingly suggest the reduction of protein feed to the range man, or curtailment of fattening cattle, we unthinkingly suggest that some of our millions of acres of grass throuth the range states lie idle.

The grass in Osage County alone—and "we can't consume grass or ship it on lend-leases"—would produce 100,000,000 pounds of new beef this summer, if used to graze large steers.

That's enough to feed 300,000 soldiers if they ate no meat except beef.

PROTEIN MUST BE AVAILABLE.—But in order to have that beef and use millions of acres of grassland which "can't be converted to other crops, and can't be fed to dairy cows, hogs, poultry, or any other meat producing animal except sheep," there must be enough protein made available for the cow and calf herd and for final fattening.

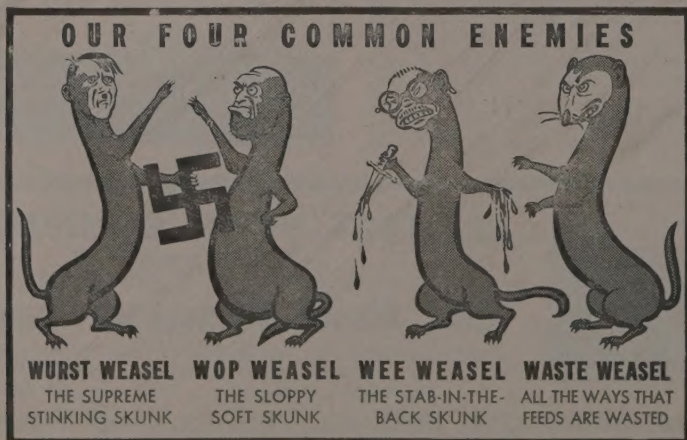
Whatever is done we must stock our native grass at an optimum level or we are contributing to waste of feed and the meat shortage.

Comparing the efficiency of hogs and range cattle in production of meat he agreed that "the hog is the most economical from the standpoint of the grain consumed."

MUST CONSERVE GRAIN.—But when we realize that the 800-pound steer goes into the feed lot with an absolute minimum of concentrates in him, then the over-all picture changes. If we must conserve grain, one way we can do it and still have meat to eat is to use our grass.

It is suggested that we will be forced to eat vegetable produce of various kinds because that is a much better way to use grain and concentrates of various kinds than to feed these grains to livestock and then consume the meat.

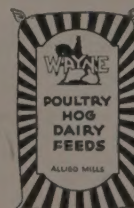
That would be true if all the feed that went into the livestock production was available for human consumption, but again let us not forget that we can't consume the grass. . . . By the use of grass, we can trade cottonseed cake for beef, even up, calorie for calorie, and be eating beef instead of cottonseed cake.



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Owner		
Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
%		
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
Station		
No.	19	
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Name of Firm or Buyer
(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

A SCALE AND CREDIT TICKET, duplicating, five tickets on each of the 100 leaves. Size of book $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$; check bound; hinged cover. Order form 51, price \$1.25 plus postage.

A FAVORITE with large buyers of wheat, provides a complete record of each load received and a ticket for the hauler. 500 tickets, duplicating. Order form 19GT, Dup., price \$1.35 plus postage. Triplicating—Order form 19GT, Trip., price \$1.75 plus postage.

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

FARMERS LOADS DELIVERED—duplicating. Designed to facilitate and expedite the keeping of duplicate records of each load of grain received when each farmer is delivering many loads daily. 12x12 inches, 225 leaves, each leaf has space for 33 loads. Order Form 66, \$2.85, plus postage.

No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
Gross	lbs.	\$	100 Due to
Tare	lbs.		or Order.
Net	lbs.		
Net	bus.	lbs.	Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
	Gross	lbs.	
Price per bu.	Tare	lbs.	
Test	Net	lbs.	
Man ON—OFF	Net	bu.	
	Weigher		

Three-Fourths Actual Size)

A LABOR SAVING SCALE TICKET in which the buyers keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every ticket—a guard against alteration. 100 leaves, 8 tickets to leaf. Order form 62, dup., price \$1.55 plus postage.

SCALE TICKET COPY-ING BOOK, 150 leaves, 4 tickets to a leaf, outer half folds back on duplicate giving a complete, exact copy. Perforated for easy removal. Check bound, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$ inches. Order form 73, price \$1.45 plus postage.

Bought of	19		
Load of			
Price	per cwt.	Gross	lbs.
Price	per bu.	Tare	lbs.
Driver—On.	Off.	Net	lbs.
		Net	bu.
	Weigher		

One-fourth actual size.

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